BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
...on all letters on business must be addressed.
...TON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863. { NO. 41.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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$50 REWARD.

...WAY from the subscriber's Salt Works, on ...ning of the 24 h May, his boy TONY, (Antho... Was seen in town same day. Said boy is about ...ears old, about 150 lbs., black, with a yellow ...feet 4 inch s high, thickly built, quite polite ...en to, well known as TONY ASHE. The ...ard will be paid for his delivery to me, or con... ...any jail so I can get him.

N. R. FOWLER.
19-4-2w—36 6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

...Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at May Term, 1863, of the ...county of Jackson, qualified as Administrator's ...of James H. Blanks, dec'd, notify all per... ...ims against said estate to present them with... ...limited by law, otherwise this notice will be ...in bar of recovery. Debtors are required to make ...immediate

R. McNAIR,
WILLIAM BLANKS, } Adm'rs.
19-5-36 6t.*.

SALT.

...HUBBS is making Salt at Stump Sound, Ons... ...y, which he will sell at his works two dollars ...ow the Wilmington Market price, or he will ...provisions at the current market rates.

...ing at as low a price as it can possibly be ...parties likely to want it would do well to lay ...in at once. M. L. F. REDD.
32-3m*.

...dard Copy Weekly, to amount of $10 and send ...e for payment.

NOTICE.

...e certificates of Bank Stock were lost some ... Notice is hereby given that application ...for new Certificates:

...for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape ...ame of John Myers & Son.

...rtificates, in all amounting to 70 shares, in the ...ape Fear, in the name of John Myers.

...for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the ...name E. Myers.

...for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the ...A. E. Worthington.

...for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil... ...the name of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. ...

...for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil... ...the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. ...

...for 15 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil... ...the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E. ...

JOHN MYERS.
...[illegible], 1863. 50 3m*

LAND FOR SALE.

...Publish offers for sale on reasonable terms, ...the tracts of land, 1,200 acres immediately ...adjoining Baldwin county, 8 miles below Eliza... ...on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for ...as any in this county; there being six or seven ...good swamp, the most of which is drain... ...for cultivation which will produce for... ...per acre. There is on this land a good ...house nearly finished, and other good buildings, ...and 150 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel ...Wm. Bordeaux; also 200 acres adjoining the ...lands of Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres ad... ...lands of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 ...the lands of John Cain. These lands are ...I will take in payment for the above lands ...at a fair price. I have other lands on Colly ...I will sell.

R. P. MELVIN.
...Brunswick County, April 2nd, 1863—31-3m*.

$25 REWARD.

...AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the ...inst., my Negro girl RACHEL. Said girl is about ...years of age, medium size, and of copper color, ...on her arm and side of her face, caused by a ...other lives in Wilmington, and her husband ...no doubt she will make way for one of those ...give the above reward for her delivery to ...in any jail so that I can get her.

B. L. DANIEL,
...Brock, P. O., Bladen Co.
30-4t*.

...ELS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

...ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE,
...Richmond, Va., 15th June, 1863. {

TAX IN KIND.

...WING is the system adopted for the collec... ...the tax in kind:

...The Quartermaster General's Department is ...special charge of the subject. A controll... ...er, with the rank of Major, is assigned to ...each Quartermaster with the rank of ...Congressional District, where it is practi... ...the tenth ...

...signal District shall be subdivided by the ...in charge of it into sections, for the ...very of the tax payer of his quota of pro... ...will be appointed by that officer to take ...charge of it to be established in each section ...depots can be established, or the assess... ...under the law be made, the crops of small ...crop of wool for the present year will ...used.

...Apart from the risk and inconvenience of ...shipment portion, as well as to obtain im... ...for the use of the army, the Department ...requests farmers residing near posts where ...are now stationed to deliver the Gov... ...or any part of it to that Quartermas...

...All farmers are required to deliver their tenth ...at more than eight miles from the place of pro... ...they will deliver under this request, the Gov... ...pay for the transportation in excess of eight ...miles. Quartermaster receiving produce under this ...receipts to the producer as evidence that so ...tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster ...Sessional District is responsible for the tenth, ...he has established and made it known to ...Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered ...receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the Dis... ...He endorses a copy of the receipt upon the as... ...before transferring it to the agents at the ...depots.

LARKIN SMITH,
Assistant Quartermaster General in charge.
21-1w—30 6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

...HAVING having qualified at May term of ...the Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County ...as Executor upon the estate of Benjah C. ...deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to ...said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons ...having claims against the same are hereby notified to pre... ...the same authenticated within the time prescribed by ...law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their re...

B. MERRITT, Executor.
30-4t*.

For the Wilmington Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP 1st N. C. CAVALRY, }
...Loudoun County, Va., June 24, 1863. }

...At a meeting of the officers of the Regiment, convened ...for the purpose of giving some expression of feeling in re... ...gard to the death of Capt. Houston, by motion of Captain ...Fisher was called to the Chair, and Lt. Gaines ...elected Secretary. On motion, a Committee of ...three, consisting of Major Whitaker, Capt. Ruffin, and Lt. ...Gaines, was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolu... ...tions. The Committee, by additional motion of Lieut. ...Gaines, Secretary was added.

...After a few minutes, the Committee reported ...the following resolutions, which were adopted:

...That in the death of Captain Wm. J. Houston, ...of the North Carolina Cavalry, who was killed in battle ...near Aldie, in Loudoun Co., Va., on Sunday, 21st inst., ...we have lost an efficient, gallant and accomplished ...officer of the State of North Carolina one of her most ...patriotic and devoted sons.

...That we, who have witnessed his dashing gal... ...intrepid courage upon many a field, will ever ...cherish his memory, and though we mourn the loss of one ...whose amiability of his disposition and the urbanity ...of his manners endeared to the officers and men of this ...command, our grief is greatly mollified by the fact that ...he died at the post of duty, and in the main... ...tenance of that glorious cause of Southern Inde... ...pendence sealed with his life's blood his devotion to ...it.

...That we condole with the widow and family of ...our irreparable loss they have sustained.

...That the Adjutant of the Regiment be request... ...ed to send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting ...to Washington Journal, and that the other papers of ...the State be requested to copy them.

...On motion of Captain Andrews, the meeting adjourned.

L. S. BAKER, Ch'm.
...GAINES, Sec'y.

...the many fancy doings of the Yankees ...in Dixie, was their riding in full costume, ...with damsels the color of a new saddle. ...Just imagine Gen. Dwight, with five gal... ...lon Rebs in tangle foot in his carcass, and ...rosy face, driving through the streets with ...a chrome yellow Dinah's by his side, and ...one of the pictures of the past month. The ...assafœtida and mashed garlic was a fra... ...the atmosphere embalmed by Dwight and ...her gals. A bumper for Dwight and his ...*Louisiana Democrat.*

...Lt. Hughes, of the 13th North Carolina vol... ...has been promoted to Brigadier General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 2, 1862.

WHAT other objects General LEE may have in view we are unable to say, but it is certain that his movement North has already accomplished one important object. It has forced HOOKER out of Virginia. It has transferred the war with its burthens to the enemy's country instead of ours—The soil of the Confederacy no longer groans beneath the pressure of two vast armies. The bread and the beef, the sugar and the coffee, the bacon and the lard, the forage and the corn necessary for man and beast come from the fields, the barns and the storehouses of the "loyal" Pennsylvanians or the still more contemptible traitors of Western Maryland. Our men are in clover. They live upon the fat of the land and fancy themselves in the land of Goshen. We know the kind of country they are in. It is highly cultivated. It has good pasture; the cows and horses are fat, the barns are big and the men are sold. They don't care "under which king" so they can remain at ease in their possessions. They are not an educated people nor a refined people in that section of country, neither are they as acute a people as the New Englanders to the North and East of them, but they are good livers and hard workers, and when they get a public contract they somehow contrive to make "a good thing" of it as well as the smartest Yankee could do.

York is nearly East of Chambersburg, and is in direct connection with Philadelphia by rail. It is on the North Pennsylvania Railroad running from Baltimore through Harrisburg to the New York line, where it connects with the New York and Erie Railroad. It is only 28 miles from Harrisburg, and although we have no assurance that our people have advanced to the latter place, we see nothing to render their having done so at all improbable. Besides its proximity to Harrisburg, York is only 21 miles from Lancaster, the residence of the "Old Public Functionary" Ex-President BUCHANAN. It is 92 miles from Philadelphia. The population of the borough is between seven and eight thousand. It would seem, however, that General EWELL's main advance has been made or will be made by way of Carlisle which is to the South and West of Harrisburg, whereas York is to the South-east. Carlisle is only 18 miles from the Capital of Pennsylvania. It is the county seat of Cumberland county, and is pretty well known in connection with the celebrated U. S. Cavalry barracks which have been established there for many years.

SO FAR as we can learn it has not rained this forenoon. This is EXTRAORDINARY; it is surprising. Such a thing has not been known in weeks. The month of June, just past, has certainly been a remarkable month in this latitude. To say nothing of the rain, and we never recollect quite as much, the weather has been much cooler than is usual for June. The thermometer in our office is 81, and we think that is just about as high as we have seen it this summer. Last year in June the temperature rose frequently above 90. June of last year was at least ten degrees hotter than the month which closed with Tuesday.

We regret to learn that a good deal of low ground corn is likely to suffer from the excessive wet. We learn from gentlemen, citizens of different Eastern counties, that too much of it already shows a tendency to turn yellow. However, should the rain abate, without too hot a sun, the injury to the low grounds may not be so serious.

We should judge that although there has been more rain in the interior than the farmers could desire in the wheat cutting season, there has been much less there than there has been along the seacoast. The Cape Fear River, which rises in the Central and Western counties, does not exhibit and has not exhibited that swollen and angry look which it certainly would have done had there been any such rains along its head waters, as we have had down this way.

We don't like to use naughty words ourselves, nor to hear other people use them, yet we have caught ourselves at something not very unlike that thing within a few days. We regret it—we deplore it—we are ashamed of it, but nevertheless, we fear that it is so. After publishing "Ye Journal" with all the news, telegraphic and otherwise that we could rake or scrape, we ventured down street in something of a hurry, when we were brought up standing by a patriotic gentlemen who had nothing else to do, with a demand for news from Vicksburg. "Anything from Vicksburg"—he had asked us the same question four times before that day. "Not a d——d thing." *Exeunt Omnes.*

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR VANCE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

The reasons for my calling you together at such an unreasonable time, and so soon after your adjournment, will be found in the accompanying able and interesting report of the Public Treasurer.

The gravity of the question, whether considered in reference to its probable effects upon the the finances and credit of the State, or upon the interest of the people and the success of our common cause, will, I trust, constitute an ample apology for my action in calling you together, in which I need not say I was unanimously sustained by the Council of State.

By a recent act of Congress, all non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes were classified and a limitation put on the time of funding them, as set forth in the accompanying report of the Public Treasurer. By this action, intended to reduce the great volume of paper money in circulation, by causing it to be funded, the notes of the two issues referred to were rendered of less value than those of later issues; and though to that extent it was a repudiation of them, no action would have been necessary on the part of the Legislature had the matter ended here. But the Legislature of the State of Virginia, being then in secret session, immediately provided against these issues being received in payment of taxes, with a view, as was said, to aid the operation of the act of Congress, by hastening the funding process; and soon thereafter the banks of the city of Richmond, actuated, no doubt, by the same patriotic but unfortunate motive, declining to receive them, it at once became a matter of serious concern with the Treasurer and myself whether some legislative action would not be required in self-defence, and if any were required, it must be soon, as the collection of the taxes begins in July.

The Ordinance of the Convention, No. 35, February Session, makes it the duty of the Treasurer to receive these issues; but if he were invested with power to reject them, it evidently would not become him to exercise it under circumstances so different from any contemplated by the framers of the Ordinance.

To continue to recive them after this partial repudiation of Congress, and after the Legislature and the metropolitan banks of Virginia had refused them, would of course have subjected that officer to the danger of filling the treasury with notes greatly depreciated; it might be, or perhaps entirely, uncurrent. There was no telling how soon the other banks of the country might follow the example of those of Richmond, nor what action other States might take; and of course it being impossible to fund it all, and inconvenient to fund any, so long as it would pass, it might be rushed into this State and paid into our Treasury. Such a result would be ruinous alike to her creditors, her officers and her soldiers.

This created a responsibility too great to be borne by the Public Treasurer, without Legislative sanction, and the matter is therefore submitted to you.

After a careful survey of the situation, I confidently recommend you to provide for the continued reception of these notes, as the safer and more honorable course. So far no other State has followed the example of Virginia, and no Bank outside of Richmond, in the whole Confederacy, have refused them. Our example may have a most happy influence upon the contemplated action of others. No more deadly blow could be stricken at our cause than the repudiation of our currency. And that the honest old-fashioned, debt-paying State of North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor the money paid her citizens for their substance, and her soldiers for their blood, is something I should regret living to see.

If one issue of the Confederate notes be good, then all are good, since the same honor is pledged for their redemption. It is exceedingly dangerous to take the first step towards dishonoring, in the slightest degree, our enormous volume of paper currency. The action of one forces the action of another, when if all stood firm the public credit might be saved. A refusal to receive these notes, from whatever cause and however weighty the reason, would create among the non-commercial classes the most general alarm and even distrust; and the want of confidence would become universal.—The danger can now be stopped. If we fail to check it, in my opinion it will be beyond remedy.

The suggestions of the Treasurer in regard to the manner of providing against any probable loss, are well worthy of your consideration, and I have no doubt will have great weight in your deliberations.

Desiring to detain you but a few days, at this busy and inconvenient season, I refrain from bringing before you various other matters which might well claim your attention at a regular session. I will therefore only call to your notice one more subject.

The President of the Confederate States having called upon me for 7,000 militia, it becomes important to revise the existing militia law in certain particulars, both to facilitate their raising and equipment with all possible speed, and to enlarge the lists of exempts for the proper protection of the State. In regard to these amendments I will take pleasure in consulting with and assisting your military committees.

Permit me to thank you for your prompt assemblage at my call, and to congratulate you upon the improved condition of our affairs, State and national.

Since your adjournment our gallant armies have again won great victories, and driven back with slaughter and confusion the vast forces of the enemy. The danger of suffering for the lack of food has happily passed away, and the goodness and mercy of God has visited us with a harvest almost unparalleled, while the growing crops everywhere promise equal bounteousness.

Let us gather fresh courage from these Divine blessings, and struggle with renewed strength for the honor and independence of the country.

Z. B. VANCE.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, June 29th, 1863. }

To His Excellency Governor Vance:

Soon after the passage of the Act of Congress, providing for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes, approved 23d March last, and the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, making only the Confederate States' non-interest bearing notes of the denomination of or over five dollars, dated and issued on and after 1st April, 1863, receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues to the State," I addressed to your Excellency a communication suggesting the propriety of convening the Council of State and submitting to them the question whether the General Assembly ought not to be called to consider what Legislation on the part of this State, the aforesaid Acts had rendered necessary.

The Confederate Treasury Notes not bearing interest, issued prior to the passage of this Act, were made fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the bonds of the Government, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. for the issues dated prior to December 1862, and 7 per cent. for the subsequent issues.

The Acts under which these issues were made, made no limitation as to the time within which these notes were to be presented by the holder for funding.

The Act of the 23d March last, in effect classified these notes and others which the Act authorized to be issued; and put a limitation on the time of funding them as follows:

1. The holders of the issues dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were allowed to fund them in 8 per cent. bonds, at any time prior to April 22d, 1863, in 7 per cent. bonds at any time after 22d April 1863; to and including Aug. 1st, 1863; and after August 1st, 1863, they were not to be fundable at all.

2. Notes dated after 1st December, 1862, and before 6th April 1863, were to be fundable on or before 1st August 1863, in 7 per cent bonds; and, afterwards in 4 per cent bonds.

3. The Act provided for a new issue of Treasury Notes, to be dated on and after 6th April 1863, the issues not to exceed fifty millions in any one month, which were to have the month of their issue printed in large characters, across the face of them, and were to be fundable for one year from the 1st day of the month printed across the face of them, in 6 per cent bonds.

The primary quality of these issues, making them fundable at the pleasure of the holder, without limitation of time, in bonds bearing a high rate of interest, had tended much to give them currency, but the vast amount of issues had already greatly depreciated their value, so that supplies could only be bought with them at extravagant prices, and these prices were likely to be greatly augmented as the redundancy of currency increased, whereby the issues would soon become so great that it would be impossible that the Government could pay them; and consequently public confidence in them would be lost. The evil was the redundancy of the currency and the high rate of interest, and consequently, if any remedy could be devised, it must necessarily be sought in a diminution of the currency and a reduction of the rate of interest.

The policy of Congress was to bring about this diminution:

1st. By inducing the holders to fund the currency promptly, by limiting the time within which the funding would be allowed at the rate of interest originally fixed, and by making the first class not fundable at all, and consequently uncurrent, it not funded by the 1st August, 1863, and the second class of less value, and consequently less current than the third class, thus operating on the holders to fund and diminish the currency, both by motives of interest and fear of loss.

2d. By absorbing a very large amount of the currency by a heavy money tax.

3d. By furnishing the army with much of its supplies by a tax in kind, and thus avoiding in future, excessive issues of currency.

While your Excellency was considering the expediency of convening the Council of State, and the matter had become the subject of public discussion, many distinguished individuals maintained, on various grounds, that the occasion did not warrant the expense and inconvenience of convening the General Assembly, some insisting that the 2d section of the Ordinance (No. 35, February session of the Convention) conferred on the Public Treasurer the power of prohibiting the Sheriffs from receiving the Confederate currency, depreciated in value by the act of Congress, and passed subsequently to the Ordinance, and that he ought to exercise this power; others maintained that the act of Congress and of the Legislature of Virginia would not materially affect the currency of the old issues, and many urged that I could make an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old for the new issues.

I did not concur in any of these views, but with your approbation I addressed a letter to each of the Presidents of the Banks of this State, inviting them to meet me here on the 14th of May last to consider the question whether, after the 1st August next, they would receive as currency Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to April 6th, 1863. I also wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him whether he would make the exchange proposed—whether, in his opinion, the currency of the old issues would be injuriously affected by the aforesaid legislation, and what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were funded prior to April 22d, 1863. I also wrote to the Treasurers of the other States of the Confederacy, excepting Virginia, asking them whether the same difficulty existed in their States, and how they proposed to remedy it.

Most of the Bank Presidents met on the day proposed. At that time I had not received the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury, which afterwards came to hand and which I hereto append.

After a full discussion of the subject the Bank Presidents decided unanimously that, at that time, it was inexpedient and premature for them to decide whether they would receive the old issues or not after the 1st August next,

There was this difference, as to the condition of the Public and County Treasurers and the banks. The banks could fund any of the old issues they might have on hand on the 1st of August while the State and County Revenues would not be paid in by the Sheriff till after the 1st of August; and besides, they have no authority to fund.

I have received no answers from any of the State Treasurers, excepting from the Treasuer of Georgia, whose answer accompanies this communication. From this answer it appears that the taxes in Georgia are collected in September, and that Gov. Brown, at that time, was disposed to take no action in the matter.

The banks of Richmond, some time after the act of the Legislature of that State, gave notice that they would not receive on deposit, after the 10th of June, Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to December, 1862, and of course, I suppose, they will not receive them in payment of debts due to them. The banks of Richmond have not gone so far as the Legislature of Virginia. Those banks reject only the first class of issues, while the Legislature rejects for dues to the State, both the first and second class of issues.—The other banks of the Confederacy, so far as I know still receive all the issues; but whether they will continue to do so, I have been unable to ascertain.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not answer my inquiry as to what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st, 1862, had been funded prior to April 22, 1863.

I have been unable to obtain, from official sources, any knowledge as to the amount of the issues of the first, or of the second class, but from the best information I have been able to get, I think the issues of the first class somewhat exceeds $250,000,000, of which about $50,000,000 were funded on and before 22d April, 1863, leaving, of this class, about $200,000,000 in circulation; and I suppose that about $200,000,000 of the second class has been issued; and of this, I presume, no great amount has been funded. If the State and the banks continue to receive the old issues as currency, it is not probable that a larger amount than $50,000,000 will be funded between the 22d April and 1st of August; and presuming that the Confederate money tax will retire $125,000,000, the largest estimate I have heard, the new issues to the 1st August, will probably exceed the amount retired.

The object of the act of Congress, of the Legislature of Virginia, and of the banks of Richmond, was to sustain and improve the Confederate currency, and such, I have no doubt, is the wish of every bank in the Confederacy, all of which, so far as I have heard, have, hitherto, unselfishly and patriotically sustained the Government. The difficulty is as to the most effectual way to do it. I regard so much of the plan as leaves afloat, after the 1st of August, several issues of currency of unequal value, as very badly adapted to effect the end desired.

When the holders of notes which have been paid to them by the State and Confederate officers, and by the banks, as money, find one class of it rendered uncurrent by an act of the authority which issued it; when they find the compact, under which they received it, to wit: The privilege to demand in exchange for it the bonds of the Government bearing a stipulated rate of interest, changed by the Government without their assent, in my opinion, it will greatly damage the whole currency, instead of improving it. Distrust will arise, which will more than overbalance any benefit which will spring from a diminution of the currency, produced by legislation which forces the holder to fund, under the penalty of having his money rendered uncurrent.

In view of all these difficulties I am greatly at a loss to recommend what is best to be done.

I do not doubt that an act such as that of Virginia, and which I think, conforms to the policy of Congress, would cause a vast amount to be funded, but it seems to me to savor of bad faith, and in my opinion would be oppressive to the tax payer and do more hurt than good.

While the Act of Congress remains in force, and the Metropolitan State and City continue their policy, I have no idea that any action of the Legislature and Banks of this State, can make the issues dated prior to December, 1862, generally current; and if received into the county and State Treasuries, will be the source of infinite difficulties, if not entirely unavailable. If the Public Treasurer be required to receive the old issues, I know no equitable rule by which he can disburse them.

No better plan has occurred to me than to suspend the collection of the county and State taxes to some definite time after the meeting of the next Congress, and the collection of the Confederate tax; and in the mean time to forbid all the revenue officers of the State and counties to receive the old issues; and to address a remonstrance to Congress asking for a repeal or modification of the law, or a provision to exchange the new issues for the old, or such other provision as may protect our State and county Treasuries from loss.—Time will thus be obtained to see whether the absorption by funding and the collection of the Confederate tax will not so reduce the currency as to make the legislation on the subject unimportant.

If the General Assembly shall not approve this suggestion, which I make with great diffidence, and shall decide to receive one or both classes of the old issues in payment of the public dues, I hope they will prescribe some rule by which the Treasury shall be governed in disbursing the different classes of Confederate money. Is each claimant to be entitled to demand any class of Confederate currency in the Treasury, which he may prefer; or is he to pay out the poorest, or the best, first?

If the General Assembly conclude to receive the issues of the second class, and to reject the first or to postpone the collection of the taxes, what is the Treasury to do with the issues of the first class now on hand, and which he must hereafter receive from Sheriffs and others, who now hold such money for the State.

I further recommend whatever the General Assembly may do in the premises, that the Sheriffs be required on or before the 1st day of August, to pay into the Treasury the amount they have collected; and that the Treasurer may be authorized to fund all the old issues in the Treasury on the 1st day of August, with power to sell or use said bonds afterwards, as the exigencies of the Treasury may require.

In January last, I made a contract with J. F. Patterson & Co., of Columbia, S. C., for supplying blank bonds and Treasury notes, authorized by law to be issued. Owing to the difficulties which they allege, they could not overcome, the blanks, until lately, have been tardily supplied; but they are now coming forward rapidly. Most of them have been received.

In the early part of the year I was compelled to sell State bonds and issue our Treasury notes, to meet the demands on the Treasury. I sold bonds to individuals to the amount of $110,500, at an average premium exceeding 5 per cent., and to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, at par, to the amount of $971,500. On the 19th February last I received from the Confederate government $1,289,495 28, due the State for our advances in clothing our troops for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1862; and at other times since I have received from the Confederate government, for like advances for the 4th quarter of 1862, and the 1st quarter of 1863, $1,631,777 25. From these and other sources of less magnitude I have been able to meet promptly all demands on the Treasury, and I now have in the Treasury $913,570 in Confederate currency, and if the Confederate government shall re-pay promptly the advances of the State for the clothing of our troops, which I have no reason to doubt, I do not foresee any demands on the Treasury likely to require, within a few months, a further sale of State bonds, or the issue of any of our Treasury notes, except fractional parts of a dollar for change, and excepting the amount due to counties within the lines of the enemy under the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.

The Treasury was not in condition to pay the whole of this appropriation at once, without an unnecessary increase of the State debt, and I determined to pay it in four equal instalments—one on demand, and one on 1st May, August and November, believing it would in this way accomplish the object as well as if all paid at once.

Since the Treasury, by collections from the Confederate government and other sources, has been supplied with Confederate money sufficient to meet all demands on it, I have refused to pay our Treasury notes, excepting fractional parts of a dollar, and to counties within the lines of the enemy, because the issue of our notes would have been equivalent to borrowing money when the Treasury was amply supplied. Many of the County commissioners have urgently pressed me to pay in our notes the quota due them, for the support of the wives and families of soldiers in the army, but as the act specially provides that the counties within the lines of the enemy shall be paid in our notes, I have construed it that the others were to be paid as other claims.

The Commissioners for the county of Jones has presented to me an order, passed by the County Court of that county, which accompanies this communication.—This order directs "that the funds received from the State Treasurer, at Raleigh, by Thomas J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the county, be returned by said Commissioner to the Treasurer of the State, and request that the funds due said county of Jones be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as provided by the terms of the said act of the General Assembly. The funds, now in the hands of the Commissioner, received from the Treasury of the dates prior to April, 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, as per circular from the Treasurer of the State."

The first installment to the County of Jones, was paid 30th of March, and the second the 15th of May. These payments were made in Confederate currency, of what issues, I do not know, because I then understood as I do now, that that county was not within the lines of the enemy. I declined to comply with either of the requests made in this order, but promised to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly.

The circular referred to was issued at the suggestion of the Council of State, and was not intended and by no fair interpretation, as I believe, can be construed as claiming any power to forbid the sheriffs to receive the old issues. It was intended only as a recommendation to the sheriffs to abstain from receiving the old issues, as far as they could legally do so, until the pleasure of the General Assembly should be known.

I have em de this general statement as to condition and management of the Treasury to enable the General Assembly to see that the ways and means provided for the supply of the Treasury are ample, and to enable them to apply the proper corrective, if they shall disapprove my course in any of the matters referred to.

If the General Assembly shall approve my suggestion as to postponing the collection of taxes, I think I shall be able to meet the demands on the Treasury for several months without making any increase of the State debt, by the sale of State bonds, or the issue of our Treasury Notes to any considerable amount.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH, Pub. Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., }
Richmond, May 18th, 1863. }

Jonathan Worth, Esq,
Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C:

DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless ere this received the reply which I gave your Representative in Congress, Mr. Thos. S. Ashe, to the same enquiry which is made in your letter of the 9th inst. I stated that your interpretation of the Law as to my authority to exchange Treasury Notes was quite correct. I have no power to exchange the notes now to be issued for those issued prior to the 23 December, 1862; or for any others.

In your letter of the 9th inst. your request also my opinion whether the old issue of Treasury Notes will become uncurrent after 1st August.

Under the existing Laws there are now three classes of current Treasury Notes.

1. Those issued prior to 1st Dec., 1862
2. Those issued between 1st Dec., 1862, and 6th April, 1863.
3. Those issued since 6th April, 1863.

All the classes are receivable without discrimination at the Treasury for Confederate dues; and for the payment of each the faith and revenues of the Confederacy are solemnly pledged. There is therefore no difference as to the ultimate payment of each class. The difference between them is in a collateral advantage.

The first class is fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until 1st August, after which they are no longer fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until 1st August after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The third class are fundable for one year from their issue, in 6 per cent. bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The currency of neither class is affected by the Legislation of Congress further than by making a difference in their relative value. The third class will be the most valuable after the 1st August; but the difference of two per cent. in favor of the bonds in which they can be invested will not be sufficient to throw the second class out of circulation—more especially as the third class will not be sufficiently abundant to supply the demands of the community.

It seems to me therefore that you may dismiss all concern except as to the first class. The loss to this class, of the advantage of funding, abates somewhat from their value, and may lead the banks to decline receiving them on deposit, as notes of less value than the general currency. But notwithstanding this their actual circulation in some form will continue for several reasons: first, because they are available to pay the heavy taxes due by every person to the Confederate Government; secondly, because the notes themselves have the same security for their payment as any other debt of the Confederate Government, the difference between them and other notes being only relative; and thirdly, because of this difference, every holder will be disposed to part with and put in circulation that which he deems less valuable.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, }
Milledgeville, May 28th, 1863. }

Hon. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—On receipt of yours of the 14th inst., I took the earliest occasion to submit to the consideration of the Governor, whose province it is, by our Code, to decide such questions as you have done me the favor to propose.

Governor Brown feels that, in a time like this, while the cardinal principles and integrity of the Constitution and Government are to be guarded with sleepless vigilance and obstinate will, questions merely pecuniary, having a tendency to damage the credit or depreciate the currency of the Confederate States, should not be entertained.

The collection of our revenue begins about the first of September, and unless some greater revulsion and depreciation than we now apprehend shall appear, and the issue you speak of be utterly worthless, (to which event the Governor is determined no act of Georgia shall contribute,) our collectors will not be prohibited receiving at par any issues of the Confederacy intended for currency.

Our people are receiving in good faith for their produce and in payment of debts all Confederate notes with but little apprehension of loss, and, I earnestly believe, without other expectation than to share the fortunes, good or ill, of the Confederate States, at least until it shall come to pass (which God forbid) that the same aggressions on our Constitutional rights shall be attempted in the new, which we are so earnestly resisting in the old government.

With much respect, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Jones County. }
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER }
Sessions, June Term 1863. }

Ordered by the Court, That the funds received from the State Treasurer, at Raleigh, by THOS. J. WHITAKER, Commissioner and Treasurer for the County of Jones, for the relief of indigent soldier's families in said County, be returned by said Commissioner, to the Treasurer of the State, and, request that the funds due said County of Jones, be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as prescribed by the terms of said act of the General Assembly. The funds now in the hands of the Commissioner received from the Treasury, of the dates prior to April 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, &c., as per circular from the Treasurer of the State.

Witness, Benj. Askew, Clerk of our said Court at Trenton the 4th Monday of June, A. D, 1863.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Trenton, this the 22d day of June, A. D., 1863.

BEJ. ASKEW, Clerk C. C.

YANKEE RAID ON DECHERD'S STATION.

Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer.

CHATTANOOGA, June 30.—Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry made a raid on Decherds Station yesterday, from Manchester. They tore up the track, burnt the depot and destroyed the water tanks. They were driven back by the guard and citizens, who shot at them from all points.—Several trains of troops were on the way to Tullahoma at the time, and hearing of which, the enemy scattered.

The track has been relaid, and the cars passed over safe.

Our line of battle is on this side of Duck river.

It is doubtful whether Rosecrans will attack. "290."

MARRIED.

On the 2nd of July, 1863, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Lt. D. W. HANBERRY, of S. C., to Mrs. MARGARET A. CROOM, of New Hanover county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. EDWARD O'BRIEN, to ELIZABETH ANN SKIPPER, of Wilmington, N. C.

In this town, on Sunday, 28th June, by L. B. Huggins, Esq., Mr. THOS. BLANTON, to Miss SARAH CAMADY.

In this town, on Thursday night, 2nd inst., by L. B. Huggins, Esq., Mr. RICHARD MEADOWS, to Miss SARAH E. ROBBINS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATES OCCUPY YORK, PA.—THE TACONY BURNED AND THE CREW CAPTURED, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July 1st, 1863.

A telegraph received at Baltimore on Sunday last, dated Harrisburg, Pa., the 27th, says: "The 'rebels' occupied York, Pa., at 5 o'clock this afternoon. No resistance was made by our [Federal] troops."

A telegram from Portland, states that Lieut. Reed and crew of the Tacony burned that vessel on the 25th June, and landed near Portland on the night of the 26th, seized the Cutter Caleb Cushing and went to sea. Two Steamers were sent in pursuit, overtook the Cutter, and after a short engagement, Reed and party put off in boats, and blew up the vessel. They were finally captured and are now under guard at Portland City.

The entire crew of the Atlanta have arrived on the flag of truce boat.

Brokers are buying silver to-day at $1 50 premium, and gold at $6 premium. One month ago the buying rates of silver was $3 50, and gold $7 premium.

The State Penitentiary is so full that the directors have passed a resolution declining to receive any more prisoners convicted by the Confederate Courts.

Notice has been given by Adjutant General S. Cooper, in general orders, that no more quarter masters' supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President, and the plan of the Secretary of War annexed thereto.—Hereafter supplies will be obtained by purchase and impressment.

Several hundred prisoners, mostly cavalry from Northern Virginia, arrived by the Central train this evening.

The York River train this evening brings a report that the Yankees, under Gen. Dix, have advanced as far as the Cross Roads, in New Kent County, on the Williamsburg road, twenty-one miles from Richmond. The city is quiet.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, July 2, 1863.

The Baltimore papers of the 28th ult., say that the Confederate forces were 15 miles from Harrisburg at noon of the 27th. Subsequently a force appeared at Duncannon, 15 miles of Harrisburg.

A telegram from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated the 27th ult., says the army is in motion, and will soon be to the front, North of Baltimore.

Heavy rains have made the roads so bad that movements are necessarily very slow.

Refugees from Baltimore report that the rebels declare one of their main purposes to be the destruction of the grain fields of the Cumberland Valley.

The Rebels engaged in this work are already laying waste the broad acres which were rich with grain crops.

A letter from Newbern, N. C., dated the 23d June, says that Gen. Foster is sending all his available force to Fortress Monroe to be used in taking Richmond, or assist in repelling the rebel invasion.

Gen Franklin has been ordered to the command of Louisiana, under Banks.

Admiral Foot is dead.

Nothing later from the Peninsula this morning. The weather is cloudy with occasional showers.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 2,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS—GEN. LEE VICTORIOUS—FORTY THOUSAND YANKEE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

We received the following dispatch at half past ten o'clock this morning. It is worthy of a special place under our Editorial head. It contains the most glorious news received from any quarter since the breaking out of the war. Gen. LEE has immortalized himself and his army of brave veterans. All praise to a noble commander. The whole Confederacy will render Gen. LEE and his army unbounded gratitude. He has given the enemy battle on their own ground, and he has proved himself VICTORIOUS. All praise to LEE and his forces.

RICHMOND, VA., July 7th, 1863.

The latest dispatches from Martinsburg report that the enemy were routed and forty thousand prisoners taken on Sunday. I will send full dispatches this forenoon.

REPORTER.

For further particulars, the reader is referred to our telegraphic column.—*Daily Journal, 7th.*

The Bane and Antidote.

Yesterday afternoon we were up the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and saw and heard a mingling of good and bad news that produced strange effects upon those who received it. The passengers from Wilmington were jubilant over LEE'S reported victory in Pennsylvania, while those from Kingsville were depressed by the idea that Vicksburg had fallen. Our own first impulse in presence of any very startling news is to pause and consider.--Had Vicksburg *surely* fallen? Somehow we did not think so, although we had the word of the "reliable gentleman" for the (alleged) fact; for the reliable gentleman was on board and we saw him with our two eyes, both wide open. The reliable gentleman knew that it had been telegraphed to the press, and he further graciously added that General JOHNSTON'S Adjutant General had vouched for the statement. Now this was not so, and the reliable gentleman was somehow mistaken or misinformed—reliable gentlemen on cars are apt to be so. There is nothing impossible. Vicksburg may have fallen, but we do not think it has. The account was sent North on Friday, for some purpose. Gentlemen who left Jackson on Friday, heard nothing of it. It comes in a questionable shape.

Still there *may* be something in it. We fear that there is. The news from that vicinity may be unfavourable, and probably is unfavourable, but we have every reason to hope and trust that it is nothing like so bad as the fall of Vicksburg would amount to.

The glorious news from Pennsylvania was an antidote to the depressing rumours from Vicksburg. It is true, we have no official information from General LEE, and some difference may be made in the details; but the fact seems to be unquestionable that there has been a battle, or rather a series of battles between the Confederate army under General LEE, and the Federal army under General MEADE, and that the struggle has resulted in a victory for the Confederate side, exceeding in its decisiveness and its fruits any battle of the war. Our own loss in killed and wounded has been heavy—that of the enemy enormous, while the number of prisoners taken by us must have been something more than commonly surprising, since report persists in calling it forty thousand. Why the prisoners refused to be paroled, as the reports state, must, for the present, remain a mystery, and is the only thing that appears to throw a doubt upon the oft-repeated statement of the surrender of forty thousand Federals. Why forty thousand men should throw down their arms, unless they were tired of the war and wanted to go home, seems to us inexplicable, and yet their refusal to be paroled puts the only reasonable explanation out of the way.

The capture of forty thousand men in battle, or, indeed, in any way, is something almost inconceivable. NAPOLEON never took that many men at once. At the famous capitulation of Ulm in 1805 General MACK, with nearly thirty thousand men surrendered to NAPOLEON, being completely hemmed in by the enormous forces of the great Emperor; and this capture of MACK'S army is looked upon as among the greatest achievements of NAPOLEON'S whole life. He never elsewhere took as many prisoners.

Gettysburg, in the vicinity of which place the recent great battles are said to have taken place is the capital of Adams County, Pennsylvania,—is ten to fifteen miles from the Maryland line, and has heretofore only been known as the seat of an obscure college. The county, which is about half the area of New Hanover, contained in 1850 some twenty-six thousand inhabitants; the land *is fertile* and largely under *cultivation*. About Gettysburg the country is rolling and generally cleared, in this respect differing from almost all the other battle-fields of the war, giving the commanding General a chance to survey the whole field and work out great combinations under his own eye. The impossibility of doing this has accounted in some measure for the indecisiveness of previous Confederate victories. This victory appears not to belong to the former category of barren triumphs; and, if so much has been done, we may be sure that still more will yet be accomplished.—The end is not yet, General LEE'S calculation is not yet worked out. What it may include in its resulting consequences we know not; but this much we do know,—that if the accounts we have received are true, MEADE is played out even sooner than HOOKER, or POPE, or BURNSIDE; and not only MEADE, but MEADE'S army, leaving actually no army to stand between LEE and his objects, for we need hardly say that there is no number of raw Pennsylvania or New York militia that could arrest the march of the never-defeated veterans of the army of Northern Virginia.

We await news from the North and from the West with almost equal anxiety.

P. S. Vicksburg fell on the 4th—and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is a great General—*to do nothing.*

Daily Journal, 8th.

The Raiders Again.

We yesterday afternoon conversed with a gentleman who was at Kenansville when the Yankee raiders made their appearance in that village on Saturday night. The gentleman alluded to left Kenansville yesterday morning. We gather from him the following information, which disproves many reports brought to this town, some of which appeared in our paper yesterday, we believing at the time that they were, in the main, correct:

It appears, in the first place, that neither the Court House nor Jail was burned. The records of the County were not disturbed, nor the Female Institute molested. Neither the Clerk of the Court, Col. WHITEHEAD, nor any other citizen was taken prisoner. Col. WHITEHEAD was at Kenansville yesterday morning. From the best information our informant could obtain the enemy numbered nine hundred and sixteen men, having with them four Mountain Howitzers, and one large gun. They took some 20 horses, from citizens, and 24 cavalry horses belonging to Captain LANE'S company. They burnt the Sword factory as heretofore stated, and two other small buildings adjacent; took about $100,000 in Confederate money that had been deposited in A. SUTHERLAND'S safe, by different parties, $20,000 of which belonged to the Sheriff, or had been collected by him for taxes, &c. They also gutted the stores, throwing their contents out to negroes, and took all the money, jewelry and watches they could anywhere find.

It is supposed they carried out of the county about 200 negroes, 20 of them from the village. They, of course, did some damage to the growing crops by turning their horses into the fields. It is believed that Capt. LANE'S men, about thirty in number, who were in the village at the time the yankees entered it, made their escape. Four of them who were on picket duty on the road below Kenansville, had not been heard from and one other had been found killed. There were no negro troops with the yankees, as has heretofore been reported. There were however, some negroes as grides etc. The raid was made by the Third N. Y. cavalry.

The mill belonging to Mr. WM. B. MIDDLETON, some few miles from Kenansville was burned by the enemy.

Of their doings at Warsaw depot our readers are already aware.

We learn they arrived at Kenansville on Saturday night in a gallop, and left in a like manner on Sunday, apparently badly frightened. They camped at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S on Sunday night, at or near Limestone, where they turned their horses into his corn fields. Of course Mr. ARMSTRONG'S loss must be heavy.

They robbed the people of Hallsville of everything they could find, such as money, watches, jewelry, horses, negroes, etc., and turned their horses into the corn-fields ruining, or greatly injuring the growing crops. Among other things they stole or took burglariously a gold watch belonging to a gentleman of this town who was then on a visit to Hallsville.

It will be seen by our telegram from Goldsboro', that the vandals have made their escape entirely, and have arrived within their own lines.

COL. THORBURN we learn captured two or three of them on Monday. He also recaptured some horses, and pursued them with his infantry as far as Sandy Foundation, Lenoir county, but of course they were too fleet for him.

Daily Journal, 8th.

The Gettysburg Fight.

The Virginia papers by this morning's mail bring us some details copied from the Northern journals, relative to the battle of the first and second inst., at Gettysburg, Pa. We copy in another column the Yankee report of the 2d day's fight. There is evidently great straining on the part of the Federals to produce the impression that they were victorious. We are used to such boasting and prefer to wait the reception of Gen. Lee's official report of the result. We find no mention in the printed reports of the wounding of Gen. Meade, the commander of the Federal forces. This report was brought by the officers of the flag of truce boat, to City Point, and may or may not prove correct. The Richmond *Whig*, has the following summary of the news:

When we remember how uniformly and how egregiously they have lied in their accounts of former battles, especially in the first bulletins from the field—how they claimed a victory in nearly every fight in Virginia, not excepting each of the several combats before this city—we may readily infer from the subdued tone in which they report this engagement, that they were very seriously worsted. They furnish, indeed, positive evidence of this when they tell us that the fight was brought on by their pushing through Gettysburg from the east side of the town to the West, but towards the close "no other alternative was left us (them) but to retire to the East of the town." True they pretend after this, and upon being reinforced, to have driven us out of the town, back into the position we occupied early in the morning, but they confute their own statement by confessing that at the end of the action our cavalry dashed into the town capturing and cutting them off from their hospitals. "Our approach to many hospitals being cut off," they say, "it is impossible to obtain a correct list of casualties." Now, we have only to remember that hospitals are always in rear of the battle-field to know that if an army is cut off from them, it can only be because they have been driven from the field, back beyond the safe ground they had selected for their hospitals. The only officer quoted in the accounts we publish admits that the fight of the first day "was rather unfavorable to our (Yankee) arms, and states that the enemy (Confederates) held the field at the close of the day, our (Yankee) forces having fallen back." And the Governor of Pennsylvania sends a Macedonian cry to the Governor of New York for help—"send *all* the troops you can raise, without delay, *as the need for them is pressing.*" This, and the confession that their losses were "enormously heavy," we take to be the gist of the Yankee accounts. The rest is mere surplusage and fiction. Their own labored effort to prove that they were not beaten (for, strangely enough, they do not claim to have been victorious,) when scrutinized and sifted, must satisfy any intelligent mind that they were defeated, perhaps badly. We have not the slightest doubt that Gen. Lee's despatch, when it comes, will confirm this conclusion. All hail, then, to our first victory on the soil of the enemy.

The Enemy Becoming Smart.

We have been shown a letter from Charleston, dated yesterday, (the 6th,) which states it is officially known that the enemy have placed a light ship off Rattle Snake Shoals off Charleston bar, showing two lights. Of course the object is to decoy and deceive the blockade runners. It is probable similar lights will be exhibited off our Inlets, and perhaps others. Those interested had as well keep an eye to the windward.

For the Journal.

FORT FISHER, N. C., July the 6th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please allow me to say a few words in the Journal with regard to the young men of Wilmington. I have visited the place several times lately, and I have always found a plenty of young men there who look as able to be in the service as I or any other man, though they claim to be under age. They are like the jockey's horse. I never knew a horse trador to have a nag more than eight years old, and I presume it will be just so with the Boys. None of them will be over seventeen while the war will last. If they were seventeen at the outbreak of the war, they purport to be not more than sixteen now. The idea of swearing the Boys was suggested to me the other day by a patriotic young lady of Wilmington. I heartily concur with her. I don't think any young man of Wilmington, or any other place, would think any ways hard of swearing to his age if he was willing to serve his country when he shall have become subject to military service. What do you think of it Messrs. Editors? Come out young men! come out! don't have the ladies calling you Conscripts. Come out and serve your country, now, in this her hour of peril. She is now struggling for life, will you not assist her? If not, you ought not to be allowed to enjoy the blessings of a free country. It is true that the Camp is not the place for fine pants, starched shirts, blacked boots, shining like a mirror, curled hair and a standing collar. But we live cheaper than that. Uncle Jeff gives us homespun pants, homespun shirts, brogan shoes, and sometimes we comb our hair when we start up to town, or on some other expedition. We don't have any Theatre here either, but we get along without it very well, though we like the performances of a Theatre very well. I think you Wilmingtonians can live in Camp as well as the rest of us with out blacked boots, curled hair, theatrical performances, &c. What do you think of it? I had rather never see another fine suit of clothing than to be spurned and treated with contempt, called a Conscript, and all those ugly names that are applied to those who are shirking out of service.

Messrs. Editors, I hope that the people of Wilmington will not feel angry with me for speaking of that place entirely, as this is written by request of a citizen of Wilmington.

WILLIE.

The Programme of General Lee as Related by a Confederate Officer.—A Council of War in Richmond.—His Course Laid Out.

The New York Tribune puts forth the following very prominently as the programme of General Lee, as communicated by a Confederate officer. We copy the Tribune's story, which is sent off by its correspondent at Washington:

A Louisiana officer of French extraction, who is among the prisoners made by Gen. Pleasanton in his fight against Stuart, as communicated to one of his relatives in Washington, certain details concerning Gen. Lee's plan, which are calculated to throw some additional light upon the movements of the rebel leader.

According to this statement, the aggressive position assumed by Gen. Lee was resolved upon in a Cabinet Council at Richmond as far back as the middle of May. At that time it was unanimously decided that the army should move from Fredericksburg for the Valley of the Shenandoah, avoiding in his march any contact with Hooker's right wing, then too strongly fortified to be attacked with success.

Hooker's position was such that had he been defeated on the spot he then occupied, on the right bank of the Rappahannock, the proximity of the Potomac river, where he might have been supported by gunboats, and the vicinity of the fortifications of Washington, where he might have intrenched himself, would have rendered a victory useless to to the Confederate arms.

It was then resolved to attract him from the neighborhood of these two shelters, and to make him accept a battle in some distant region where the advantages of the position he then occupied could be of no use to him.

It was, therefore, decided that the Confederate army should be divided into three divisions, marching within supporting distance of each other, and operating all along the line of the Potomac, from Winchester to Martinsburg, and from Martinsburg to the opposite side of Hagerstown.

If by this movement Gen. Hooker was not drawn out from his position, then Gen. Lee was to give orders to one of his Lieut's to cross the Potomac and to make a descent upon Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Before, however, moving in that direction, General Lee was to send several detachments of cavalry across the river to clear the roads and to ascertain if the amount of provisions and means of transport to be found in the country were adequate to the requirements of his army.

All these operations, as may be seen, have been dependent one upon the other. Had the means of transportation been found deficient, or what is more probable, had Gen. Hooker changed his position, pursued the enemy, or done anything tending to thwart the designs of the rebel General, there is good reason to believe that the rebels would not have crossed the Potomac, and that their depredations on this side of the river, would have been confined to a few cavalry raids.

When, after a lapse of ten days, General Lee gave the order to Ewell to cross the Potomac in the vicinity of Hagerstown, he at the same time gave orders to Gen. Longstreet to march from Winchester to Martinsburg, and sent word to Hill, who is commanding the rear guard, to move upon Winchester. As soon as Ewell had crossed the Potomac, and should be fairly on his march into the interior of the country, either in the direction of Frederick, Maryland or Harrisburg, Penn., (the true destination of the rebel army being still a mystery,) then Longstreet and Hill were to follow in his track.

If this statement may be relied upon, then the plan of General Lee included two eventualities; either a battle with Hooker or an invasion of the North. Victorious in the first case his object was to dictate terms of peace under the walls of Washington; defeated, he would have retreated upon Richmond. But Hooker having refused to accept a battle upon the soil of Virginia, Lee, desirous, perhaps, to draw him by a feint of inactivity as far as possible from his base of operations, was in consequence compelled to resort to his second schemes, that of invading the North.

From the Richmond Whig.

General Ewell.

Early in the war, when a company of Yankee cavalry, headed by a renegade Virginian, dashed at night into Fairfax Court House, a singular scene occurred.—The gallant Marr was killed, and his men began to give back before the cavalry. At that moment a gentleman rushed out of a house, called on Marr's men to stand firm, and with the aid of Ex-Governor, now General Smith, rallied them. This gentleman was scantily attired, having indeed but one garment on his person, and he was unarmed. Thus defenceless, he stood in the middle of the street, while the balls were falling thick and fast around him, defied the Yankees, and rained down upon them a torrent of imprecations such as were never heard before. His fury and his intrepidity struck more terror into their craven souls than all the bullets of our infantry. They fled, and the much enraged gentleman went quietly to bed. His name was Ewell.

When next heard from, his gentleman was commanding a brigade of Beauregard's army at Manassas.

After the battle of Manassas, we heard of Ewell's modesty and unselfishness. When the commission of Major General was tendered him he hesitated many days to accept it, saying that Jubal Early was a fitter man than himself to receive it. Fire, modesty, intrepidity, were his characteristics; his capacity was yet to be tested. This was fully developed in Jackson's great campaign in the Valley, where he was assigned to the most arduous and important duties, all of which he discharged with energy and daring worthy of the indomitable Stonewall himself. The glorious victory at Cross Keys was won by Ewell alone; Jackson, if we mistake not, taking no part in it.

In the battles around Richmond he took a prominent part. At Cedar Run, Bristoe Station and Manassas No. 2, he fought like a lion. At Manassas he was so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated—an operation always dangerous, but particularly so in the case of a man like Ewell, whose health was not robust. But his Romantine will triumphed over the obstacles in the way of a feeble constitution, and brought him once more to the field, maimed, indeed, but willing as ever to peril his life in behalf of the cause. He always expressed his determination to rejoin the army at the earliest moment, not because he loved warfare for its own sake, but because he felt it to be his duty. This, we have been assured was his own language.

Ewell had reported for duty before Jackson fell at Chancellorsville. The loss of that great Chieftain, his expressed preference for Ewell as his successor, and, the general desire of the soldiers to have him back again, left the War Department no choice but to promote him. He was made Lieut. General. Lee showed his confidence in him by placing him in the van of the great forward movement now being executed, and he in turn showed his unshaken appreciation of Early by assigning to him the task of storming Winchester. How well he used the confidence of both, was the telegraph dispatches attest. Ewell, Early and Johnston—three Virginians, all of whom have been severely wounded—have taken up the Valley campaign where the hero that sleeps at Lexington left it. Their achievements at Winchester give promise that they will carry it on in Stonewall's Jackson's way. But let it not be forgotten that these Virginians owe their newly worn laurels to the "valor"—that is Gen. Lee's own word, of troops from other States beside the Old Dominion.

The victories at Winchester and Berryville have paid in part for the lost limb of the fierce General there commanding. We may consider that the account to the extent of one joint of the small toe pedal digit has been satisfactorily audited. The remainder of the debt will, we trust, be adjusted by similar installments. It is said that an artificial leg, ordered some months ago, awaits Gen. Ewell's arrival in the city of Philadelphia, and that the object of the forward movement of Lee's army is to obtain the same.

An Editor in Luck.

The six feet of original humanity that controls the columns of the Cleveland Banner thus describes a streak of luck he lately encountered:

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—The other day we were standing at "these presents," pitching into our composing stick "nonpareil," at the rate of 2:40—had the blues as only editors have them—not caring a continental d—n for the world nor the balance of mankind"—without a red in our "weskin,"—considering whether we would commit suicide or be a candidate for Congress. Whilst thus ruminating, a friend approached our window and poked something in our pocket—we suppose it was an infernal machine, and as we were indifferent about being blowed up, we just let it stay there. After the gentleman had retired, as the thing had not exploded, we concluded to examine it more minutely. We very cautiously slipped in our hand, drew it out, and unrolled it. Conscience! what pretty pictures—four of them—we could not divine what sort of scenery they represented—never had seen the like before. We called in the "old woman," who pretends to be of a literary turn of mind, somewhat acquainted with hieroglyphics and the dead languages to tell us what sort of epidemic they were. She first looked at the "pictures" and then upon the "beautiful boy," and at last exclaimed:

"Why, old man, that is money—four $20 bills!"

"That can't be, because they never make but $1, $2 and $3 bills; or at least this is our experience."

"They are $20 bills; and, old man, you have been bushwhacking somebody, because that is too much money for an editor to have, to come by it honestly."

"Nary time, old woman—a friend gave it to us."

"Who was it?"

"Mighty clever man, and it is none of your business, nor not only that, what his name is—we are not obliged to tell everything, if we do print the news. Go off, we don't like to talk to poor folks."

"All right," as railroad men say.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NASSAU, June 24, 1863.

The recent detention of the blockade-runners in Charleston produced a corresponding collapse of business on this side. We had no arrival from the Confederacy for ten days, except one Wilmington boat, which could give us no news. You may perhaps imagine the suspense that pervaded the community.—Conjectures as to the cause of the phenomenon were as plenty as blackberries, and finally every one seemed to have settled down to the conclusion that the Government had appropriated the boats for purposes of its own. Happily the Sirius, Captain Moore, came in on the 20th, and relieved our anxiety and curiosity.

During the lull, Nassau looked as if it was about to stagnate, but we are again all bustle and business.—The Antonica has just reached her anchorage, and brings the glorious news from the Pennsylvania border to cheer us.

From my Courier files I observe that some of your correspondents are grumbling about the exportation of Cotton from the Confederacy, and one of them seems to think that the Yankees get the lion's share. Instead of writing you this morning the letter I proposed, I passed the time in the office of the Receiver of Customs, through whose kindness I am enabled to give you the following statistics of the movements of Cotton in Nassau for the last six months. The information is copied from the books in the Custom House, and may be relied upon. It will be seen that a very small portion of the Charleston and Wilmington Cotton is exported to the North. This is due to the efforts of the gentlemen controlling the several lines of steamers trading from Nassau, who share with the Southern people in the desire to see none of our staple go into the hands of our enemies.

The following is a statement of the receipt of Cotton in Nassau by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah from January 1 to June 24th, 1863:

	Bales.		Bales.
Jan. 1, Nina	321	April 16, Emma	400
19, Leopard	847	20, Britannia	448
25, Giraffe	562	22, Ella and Annie	1751
31, Antonica	716	24, Antonica	833
Feb. 9, Calypso	642	24, Calypso	794
15, Flora	349	27, Pet	419
16, Margaret and Jessie	326	May 9, Ella and Annie	1277
21, Ruby	187	11, Beauregard	1012
22, Hero	1748	11, Margaret and Jessie	684
22, St. Johns	244	13, Flora	338
25, Stonewall Jackson	984	13, Eagle	200
March 5, Giraffe	587	18, Britannia	432
10, Ruby	278	21, Banshee	537
13, Victory	1193	24, Pet	372
14, Margaret and Jessie	861	26, Antonica	674
15, Granite City	518	26, Calypso	846
15, Eagle	207	June 3, Margaret and Jessie	756
18, Emma	360	7, Banshee	472
23, Ruby	300	10, Flora	357
24, Flora	354	17, Charleston	284
27, Gertrude	48	18, Lizzie	25
27, Charleston	250	20, Fanny (Sirius)	850
April 5, Eagle	135	21, Raccoon	494
10, Margaret and Jessie	829	22, Alice (Orion)	1000
		22, Kate	730

Total by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah 38,704
Received by sailing vessels from Atlantic Ports 667
Received from Matamoras 2,704

Grand Total 33,075

The following is a statement of the exports of Cotton from January 1 to June 24, 1863:

Exported to European ports	23,817 bales.
Exported to ports in the United States	2,595 bales.
Total exports	26,412 bales.
On hand	5,683 bales.

It will be seen from the statement of receipts of Cotton in Nassau that 2,704 bales came from Matamoras in Mexico. This Cotton is all transhipped to New York by the firms who are engaged in the Matamoras trade. Since January 1st, 2,381 bales of this Matamoras Cotton has been shipped to the North, and 313 bales—a late arrival—remain on hand. By subtracting the exports of Matamoras Cot on from the general Cotton exports, we shall arrive at the following

Statement of the destination of Charleston and Wilmington Cotton, exported from Nassau from January 1st to June 24th, 1863:

Exported to European ports	23,817 bales.
Exported to ports in the United States	204 bales.

I presume that none of the Cotton sent to Bermuda finds its way to the United States, unless it is transhipped from England, which is not likely now, as it commands a better price in Liverpool than in New York.

The only steamers laden with Cotton captured by the Yankees this year were the Duoro and Cherokee. The sailing vessels captured have been much more numerous.

In a subsequent letter I will touch more fully upon the trade through the blockade, as seen from my point of view. Some of your local correspondents are in serious want of light. Capt. Carlin has steam up, preparatory for departure, and I will reserve the continuation of this topic for the next boat. SUMTER.

The Great Battle near Gettysburg—Latest from the Battle-field.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 3d, has the following intelligence from the battle field:

ON BATTLE FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURG,
Thursday Morning, 8 a. m.

To day, and on Pennsylvania soil has been fought one of the most desperate and bloody battles of this accursed rebellion.

We have attacked a force honestly our superior in numbers—a force not worn down with nineteen days of rapid marching in heat and rain, dust and mud—and one splendidly positioned and entrenched. Against all these advantages and disadvantages was a portion of our war-worn, battle-scarred veterans struggled, never flinching or stinking from any duty assigned them, but making desperate bayonet charges, rushing into the very jaws of death and although suffering severely, yet have they managed to seriously cripple the enemy, and at the same time retain possession of the town of Gettysburg, which they sought to repossess. In our letters written yesterday we told of the gallant charge of Buford's division of cavalry, when they succeeded in driving from the town a large number of Rebels of the same arm of service.

This morning early, the First and Eleventh Corps, which had been during the night encamped near Emmettsburg, advanced, the First Corps marching in the following order:—First division, under General Wadsworth; Third division, Gen. Doubleday; these followed by five full batteries under Col. Wainswright, bringing up the rear was the really splendid division of Gen Robinson; this corps having been in the advance during the whole time of our march from Falmouth, were the first force of infantry to reach Gettysburg, and to come up with, and fight the enemy.

During the day this corps had been under the direction of Major General Doubleday, General Reynolds being in command of the right wing, comprising the First, Third, Eleventh and Twelfth corps.

When three miles from town, while quietly marching along, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was heard coming from the direction beyond Gettysburg.—Almost at the same instant Capt. Mitchell, a gallant aid upon General Reynold's Staffs, came dashing down the road, with orders to the various division commanders to push forward their divisions as rapidly as possible. The order was given to double quick, which was instantly obeyed, and kept up until the intervening space where our batteries were engaged was passed over. These batteries, two in number, were a part of the artillery belonging to General Buford's division, and were stationed some half a mile to the south of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, while the opposing force were stationed and snugly intrenched upon the east side of Marsh creek, and about the same distance from the Seminary as were our own forces.

The latter was the first to open fire, and were for a time compelling our batteries to retire from their position. This they were quietly doing and in good order, when the division of Gen. Wadsworth came to their support, the two able regiments, the 2d Wisconsin and 24th Michigan regiments rushing up and driving from in front of them the infantry force who were making desperate efforts to capture the pieces. When these supports arrived the batteries again took up a commanding position, which they were enabled to hold during the day.

In rear of the position so taken up, and to the right, the division of Gen. Robinson holding the second line. At the moment that these formations were completed, the rebels, emboldened by their partial success in driving from position the batteries, attempted another sort of capture, with the object of seizing the pieces, when the brigades of the Second division, with fixed bayonets, made a charge upon them, and such as were not killed were taken prisoners. Two entire regiments—a Pennessee and a Mississippi regiment—were then "bagged."

Immediately after the arrival and going into position of the first corps, the eleventh under the amiable and brave General Howard who had been in the rear and marching on the same road as the first, made their appearance, marched directly through the town and at once formed a line of battle on the right of the Chambersburg road, and some half a mile west of the college, which is located at the extreme end of the town. After some three hours of artillery duelling the Rebels commenced to retire. There were massed the two infantry corps, and in this formation a pursuit of their retreating column was commenced. After driving them back towards the mountain, something over a mile, soon after 4 o'clock, it was discovered that with an extensive force of infantry and cavalry they were endeavoring to turn our left flank, with a view, probably, to get between us and our supply trains. Upon this being noticed, and it being evident that our reinforcements, the Third and Twelfth Corps, who had been anxiously inquired after during the entire day, were not yet up, no other alternative was offered us than to retire to the east of the town and take up a better position upon the top of a hill, and along the line of road leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, but in admirable order, no unusual haste being apparent, while, at the same time, all ammunition and supply wagons as were up to the front were sent to the rear.

A little after 4 o'clock, the Third Corps, under command of Gen. Sickles, came upon the field, and went into position upon the left of that held early in the morning by the First Corps; the Twelfth, under Gen. Slocum, as well, arrived about the same time, and were stationed upon the right of the Eleventh Corps. After those two corps, as well as those who "had borne the heat and burden of the day" were formed in "battle array," they made an advance, and with but little resistance succeeded in driving the rebels from the town and back into the positions they first occupied early in the morning. In this manner and in those locations both armies are resting for the night.

The Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps are moving this way, and by morning will be up and ready to do battle with us.

THE REBELS MAKE A DASH THROUGH THE TOWN.

While the latter mentioned movement was being made, the enemy kept up a continual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and when ceasing, their cavalry dashed through the town capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded who were occupants of, and the surgeons and nurses who were in attendance in the many hastily organized hospitals there located. While the firing was in progress some few buildings were set on fire, but the town not being compactly built, only such buildings as were struck by the shells were consumed.

OUR CASUALTIES—GEN. REYNOLDS KILLED.

While personally, gallantly leading the first bayonet charge made by Gen. Wadsworth's division, the able, popular and gallant Major General John F. Reynolds received a wound which in less than an hour's time, resulted in death. The missile which robbed us of one of the brightest ornaments of our army, as well as one of its bravest and most useful members, was the sharp-pointed Minnie rifle ball, it having entered in the back of his neck, coming out at the temple.

Thus died a gallant soldier, bravely upholding the honor of his country, upon the soil of his native State, and within less than thirty miles of his own beloved home.

Among other prominent officers killed is found the name of General Paul. Gen. Wadsworth is severely wounded. Gen. Robinson, for the third time had a horse shot from under him, while among the names of officers of less rank who are more or less wounded, are found the names of Col. Bates, of the 12th Massachusetts; Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts; Col. Fairchild, of the 2nd Wisconsin; Col. Root, of the 94th New York; Capt. Robt. Williams, of the 12th Massachusetts.

Among those captured are the names of Dr. Nordquist, Medical Director of General Robinson's division, and Captain Fred Gerker, of your city, the amiable and pleasant Commissary of same division.

In the confusion and excitement occasioned by the charge of cavalry, and our approach to the many hospitals being cut off, it is impossible at the present writing to obtain anything like a correct list of casualties. Our losses, though, are enormously heavy, especially among field and line officers; neither are we warranted in guessing how seriously the Rebels have suffered.

OF THE REBELS

Nothing definite as to their numerical strength is here positively known, at least it known is not stated, some placing their entire strength in Pennsylvania at 80,000, others at 25,000. We met to day with a resident of Middletown, in your State, who while being a good Union man, has managed, to become considerably well "posted" in reference to their situation and strength.

He tells us that stretched along the base of the South Mountain, to the east of it, they have some fifteen thousand men, while the balance of the forces are to the west of the same mountain.

Our scouts report that to-night Hill is reinforcing those who were opposed to us, and that they are moving down the mountain by three different roads.

Their position to-day was one of unusual excellence, and selected with the same eye to natural defence and strength which has ever characterized them—upon the side of a broad, running stream, and with a high mountain back of them, their artillery upon the hill side, in a position one above the other, like seats in the parquette of a theatre.

A WHOLE REBEL BRIGADE CAPTURED.

They also made an effort to capture the wagon train on the left and rear, and in attempting this movement nearly a whole brigade of rebels were captured, among them Brig. Gen. Archer, of the rebel army, formerly of the United States Army.

THE GALLANT DOINGS OF THE FIRST CORPS.

Upon reaching the scene of the engagement, this corps found the cavalry division under Gen. Buford, drawn up in line on the Chambersburg road, about three miles from Gettysburg, with their batteries in the position as before stated.

Gen. Reynolds, then being in command of the entire right wing immediately rode to the front for the purpose of making a reconnoisance, and learning the position of the opposing force, when he was struck with the missile that ended his life. The command of the corps then devolved upon General Doubleday, who immediately hurried up to the front. In the meantime the cavalry kept the enemy's infantry fully employed until the corps was well in position.

The First and Third Divisions first reached the front, and after being placed in position, the Second still keeping up its double quick, coming up immediately to the right of the line. Soon after the rebels advanced and opened fire along the entire line. Meredith's brigade, all Western troops, dashed forward, and with fixed bayonets and a good solid Union cheer, succeeded in capturing near six hundred prisoners. The First and Third Divisions holding their own, and finding no impression could be made upon them, the enemy turned their attention to the splendid division under command of Gen. Robinson. This division being situated upon a ridge, and having no support, were obliged not only to fight the front but protect his flank.

Suddenly, and as if by magic, a strong column of rebels come suddenly upon this division's front. Volley after volley was poured into them, but steadily they advanced. Finding the rifle balls had no effect upon them, a recourse was had to cold steel. The brigade under the gallant Baxter, was ordered to charge bayonets upon them, and so well did they obey this order that the rebels were compelled to retire with a loss in prisoners taken alone, of some four hundred and eighty men.

At this juncture the rebels were seen advancing in force on the right flank of the division. But finding himself hard pushed in that direction, he sent for the excellent brigade under command of Gen. Paul, who immediately came up, but not a moment too soon, as the rebels were found to be coming out of the dense woods on both flanks, as well as in front, and in immense force; again did the Second repel them. It was while bravely leading the latter charge that the noble Gen. Paul received the fatal wound.

At this time the First and Third divisions were being hard pushed, but still held their ground, the Second division doing the hard work, requiring frequent changes and prompt decisions in its commanding officer. So rapid and frequent had they been firing that at this time they were completely out of ammunition, and were compelled to get that then very useful article from the cartridge boxes of their dead and wounded comrades.

When the fight was progressing and the firing the hottest, a Lieutenant of the 88th Pennsylvania came up to Gen. Robinson, after saluting, in an impromtu speech presented the flag of the 16th Alabama. Another flag was captured by the 97th New York.

So rapidly were the rebels reinforced with fresh troops in these attempts to turn the First's left that it obliged the order to be given to fall back a distance of perhaps a mile, fighting the whole time.

The Second division went into the fight at 11 o'clock, a. m., and there remained all the time, subject to a galling fire, without support or reinforcements, until 5 o'clock.

The Battle on Wednesday.

The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 3rd, says:

The accounts of the battle of Wednesday are very conflicting, but there is no doubt that the Federal loss in both officers and men were very heavy. Two thirds of the entire Rebel army—the corps of Hill and Longstreet—were engaged with but little over ten thousand Federal troops in the early part of the day, who were of course driven from their position. When reinforced by Sickles and Slocum they regained the ground lost and again occupied Gettysburg up to the time the battle closed for the day. The battle yesterday and to day will doubtless be decisive.

One of Adams' Express messengers who brought despatches from Gettysburg, having left that place yesterday afternoon, reported the battle progressing and that everything looked favorable:

UNFAVORABLE ACCOUNTS.

There is a dark side to every picture. The northern papers, after giving the mortal wound to Gen. Lee's army; after gaining every advantage, and driving us from every position, still let out some inklings of truth about the battle. The American says:

From one of the officers who came down in charge of the prisoners who arrived last night, and who left Gettysburg on Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts not so favorable as those given by other parties. He describes the fight on that day as rather unfavorable to our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our force having fallen back after the fall of General Reynolds; that the attack of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet were for a long time engaged with General Reynolds corps, and that the 11th corps took but little part in the battle. We will doubtless have reliable intelligence to-day.

THE FIGHTING ON THURSDAY—LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED—800 ARRIVED IN BALTIMORE—OUR ARMS STILL SUCCESSFUL.

The battle was renewed on Thursday. The *American* has the following particulars:

We learn from parties who left Gettysburg at noon yesterday, that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that over six thousand prisoners had been captured and sent to Union Bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At 9 o'clock last night a train with eight hundred prisoners, the first instalment of those captured, arrived at Baltimore Depot, and shortly after Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters at the Eutaw House that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to twenty-three hundred.

We learn that nearly one thousand of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday evening by the 11th army corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps.—They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but their officers cried to them to remember Chancellorsville, when they rushed into the fight with a fury that was irresistible, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of the day yesterday, up to noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of nearly five thousand prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entirely successful, but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of General Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by General Meade in the management of his army, and the strategy evinced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence along the lines drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment. The army evinced a determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by their officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if a disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops yesterday, from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. If General Couch presses on him down the valley with his troops from Harrisburg, which is confidently expected, we may look for glorious results.

THE PRISONERS.

Among the prisoners who arrived in Baltimore,

…Grant Drove his Men to Slaughter—Merciless Neglect of his Wounded.

We ask our readers to carefully peruse the following letter of a correspondent of the New York Times, from Grant's headquarters, before Vicksburg. The writer coolly attempts to justy Grant for needlessly sacrificing the lives of so many thousands of men, knowing before hand what the result would be, only to appease the clamors of the ignorant people of the North:

People may be disposed to find fault because Gen. Grant repeated his assault against the works before Vicksburg, instead of at once proceeding upon the old plan of laying siege to the place in form. I have always held that General Grant knew very well before the first assault that the place was impregnable against anything else than regular approaches; but yet he was, in a measure, compelled him to make the assault in the precise manner that he did. Had he not assaulted these works and commenced a regular siege at once, a week would not have elapsed before the people and two-thirds of the press of the North would have been groaning at this unwarrantable delay. He was well assured that the rebel force was small and feeble in number, that their artillery was not strong enough, the guns were all wood-bored, some of the kind usual under the circumstances, and probably knew this and determined to capture it at the very beginning. He knew the position and the character of the troops that have defended Vicksburg was of no strength in point of fortification, was demoralized, and its mon-arch, Pemberton, and who had persistently urged his people to hold out at all hazards, would not at once land his forces in the rear and secure the place, would renew the assault at once in front they found he had determined upon the investment of Vicksburg—Vicksburg is fortified, and, of course, it would be of great strength—Grant was timid, not equal to the occasion, left him to fortify. He moved at once upon the rear, was repulsed; but as from Grant's headquarters, before Vicksburg, the writer coolly attempts to justy Grant for needlessly sacrificing the lives of so many thousands of men, knowing before hand what the result would be, only to appease the clamors of the ignorant people of the North:

People may be disposed to find fault because Gen. Grant repeated his assault against the works before Vicksburg, instead of at once proceeding upon the old plan of laying siege to the place in form. I have always held that General Grant knew very well before the first assault that the place was impregnable against anything else than regular approaches; but yet he was, in a measure, compelled him to make the assault in the precise manner that he did. Had he not assaulted these works and commenced a regular siege at once, a week would not have elapsed before the people and two-thirds of the press of the North would have been groaning at this unwarrantable delay. He was well assured that the rebel force was small and feeble in number, that their artillery was not strong enough, the guns were all wood-bored, some of the kind usual under the circumstances, and probably knew this and determined to capture it at the very beginning. He knew the position and the character of the troops that have defended Vicksburg was of no strength in point of fortification, was demoralized, and its monarch, Pemberton, and who had persistently urged his people to hold out at all hazards, would not at once land his forces in the rear and secure the place, would renew the assault at once in front they found he had determined upon the investment of Vicksburg—Vicksburg is fortified, and, of course, it would be of great strength—Grant was timid, not equal to the occasion, left him to fortify. He moved at once upon the rear, was repulsed; but as from Grant's headquarters only a portion of his force had been engaged, to know the country would not do to assault it again. This time a portion of his force was left to watch, and numbering thousands upon thousands precipitated against the Gibraltar of the North.

Grant is now with a bloody and overwhelming army, after hearing this, and the first assault we lost from three to five thousand men, in a single instance, without making an impression upon the rebel works, and the commander-in-chief to the army. Our heavy loss, in the attempt to carry the rebel works by storm, proves that, if Vicksburg is to be taken, that defect in the fortifications of the rebel garrison is reached, and that its guns, which are veritable Parrots and mounted in position and numbers, which at any moment are the suggest of death into which they live. From this time forward, willing to wait with greater patience by reducing this place.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, 3d inst.
The Situation.

We have nothing which we regard as officially reliable from the front this morning, except the excellent health and spirit of the army.

Passengers report the evacuation of Tullahoma by our troops. Whilst we are not positively advised of this, beyond the rumor of the hour, we have no doubt of its correctness. If it be true the movement is a good one, and will meet the sanction of the rank and file of the army, and of all who know anything about the nature of that region of country.

Our first and last duty is to whip Rosecrans. That the mind of Gen. Bragg has this intent, no more, seems clear; and whether the thrashing comes at Tullahoma or some other point involving a better position, is a question to be determined by those Generals who compose the military of the Commander in-chief.

Our mind is, and has always been, that Tullahoma is no place at all.

It is low and marshy. It may be turned on either hand by half a dozen different routes. It is the tunnel of no considerable tract of territory, nor the defence of any signal point. There are many points along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad more available by far, and whatever induced the erection of fortifications there has always been a mystery to our mind. We looked upon the matter as a puzzle of science and never troubled our brain about it. The result shows—if those works have been abandoned—that a mud heap is no scarecrow, and that it is as idle to try to catch a bird when he sees your net, in our day, as it was in the days of King Solomon.

We will not speculate upon what will happen next. The movements of the army and the plans of its direction are topics less for new-paper disquisition, than for close concealment. After the disclosure of events and the result of operations is the time for criticism.—Our heart, meanwhile, beats high with sanguine hope, and we look to General Bragg, his army and his officers with earnestness, but with confidence. We are glad that General Bragg is resolved to take his time, and select his own battle ground. That he means to fight, and to fight well, is a conclusion forced upon us by every circumstance of the last few days; and indeed by the indubitable evidences of months; so that the country at a distance can rest easy on that score.

We trust also that Gen. Bragg will continue to mingle with his men, to cheer them by his presence, to let them know that his heart is theirs and to eradicate those already flying prejudices, which were perhaps based upon a wrong estimate of his character, and will vanish altogether upon a better acquaintance.

Rumors were current on the streets during yesterday, that thirty thousand Federals were moving down the old Nashville and Chattanooga and Pelham stage road.

From immediate from the front, state that it was reported that only six thousand Yankees were on that route, but it was believed they had been driven back by Forrest, who was watching them on the right. A well-known officer of our army who came through from that section yesterday states that there is not a Yankee between Decherd and Manchester, and it was believed that Rosecrans discovering that his flank movement had been anticipated, had fallen back.

Our cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy day before yesterday about four miles the other side of Allisona. The enemy though close enough to our lines to give battle at Tunnahoma, and at Decherd, for our men were in line of battle all day yesterday at the latter point, awaiting his approach, manifested no desire to come to time.

Brownlow vs. the Devil and the Yankees.

A friend has handed us a copy of the New York Tribune of December 6, 1859, which contains a reminiscence that is particularly refreshing and noteworthy at this time. We copy the paragraph:

"Parson Brownlow," of Tennessee, attended a Pro slavery indignation meeting at Lynchburg, Va., on the 1st, and made a characteristic speech. He said he would rather be with the South in Pandemonium than to be with the Abolition's s in Heaven. He also remarked that he intended so give his family instructions not to bury him in a Yankee coffin, but if, in case of an emergency, they should have to do so, they must leave both ends open, so that when the Devil and the Abolitionists came in at one end he could go out at the other. A worthy champion of slavery is the Rev. W. C. Brownlow.

Which has Browlow fallen in love with, the Devil or the Abolitionists? He regarded them, in 1859, as alike inseparable for all eternity, and his great anxiety was to escape their company. We wonder if he carried a Southern coffin with him to Yankeedom? or did his reconciliation with the Yankees include also a conveyance of his soul to "Old Scratch?"

Worthy associates, both in this world and the next are Brownlow and Greeley. The infidel philosopher and the reverend blackguard will be as inseparable after death as they have been lovely in their lives.

State Journal,

From the Savannah Republican.
Blockade Runners—Another "South Sea Bubble"

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.

MR. EDITOR:—The mania for speculation is perfectly frightful. People are rushing madly about Broad street and East Bay, with eager and excited looks, talking of nothing but "Calypso stock," "Ella and Annie stock," and others equally fancy. New companies are forming, millions are subscribed in cash for new steamers, and the vendue masters are on the very pinnacle of fame. Visit the steamers, you see able-bodied men standing around the decks and saloons, and you ask yourself, how is it? I am standing guard on the dock, at $11 per month, and young men, "to the manner born," are sporting fine clothing, jewelry, &c., as pursers, super-cargoes, &c. Men we have never seen before pass current as captains of steamships. Passengers arrive and depart without examination, and thousands of bales of cotton are going forward monthly, some to Europe, much of it to the abolitionists. I recollect very well that when public opinion in Charleston caused a brig, loaded with cotton, to be unloaded, so strong was the feeling against cotton shipments, the cry was raised, "How shall we pay for arms, &c., except with cotton?" Quere—How much of ordnance stores, clothing, &c., have been received through the blockade in the last sixty days? and if so received, has it not passed into the hands of speculators, who modestly ask the government twelve times the first cost? To the proof: I know of a lot of grey plains, such as Naylor, Smith & Co. sold always before the war at 40 to 45 cents per yard, going into a government storehouse at $6 a yard. This is a sample of what they call "bringing goods for the government."

How long are the tax payers, who, by the way, are, to a great extent, the army itself, to stand this wholesale plunder? How long are our neatly dressed, well mounted enrolling officers to stand idle, while enough men for a company can be found to day on board blockade running steamers, whose proper place is with a musket on their shoulder?

Everybody is being carried along irresistibly by this strong current of money making. Steamers arrive daily, with everything that can possib'y bring fancy prices, and depart with cotton cargoes, perhaps for our enemies. The precious summer months gliding by, and when the wants of our noble army can no longer be unnoticed, the country will be startled with another expose from "P. W. A," which will cause us to strip our wardrobes to keep our gallant kinsmen and friends from being frost bitten on the borders.

Is the government torpid or public opinion dead to the vital interests of the army and the cause?

A CAROLINA SOLDIER.

Dishonoring the Currency.

A few days ago one of our acquaintances offered to a man Confederate Treasury notes in payment for a note falling due. The offer was declined—the holder expressing his determination to retain in his possession the individual obligation. Our friend appealed to us for counsel. We gave him the advice which follows, and as it was well considered we have no objection to putting it upon record for the benefit of any who may under like circumstances be asking what they must do.—We advised our friend to take two witnesses and to present to the holder of his note the amount which was due in the currency of the day, and if he refused it to announce to him that he would pay the note afterwards only under the sternest compulsion.

Every man who expects to be worth anything when the war is over should be a zealous advocate for the Government. But in dishonoring the currency he aims a blow at the very vitals of the Confederacy.—Treasury notes are the only means which we have of paying our soldiers, of buying clothing and provisions of purchasing munitions of war, of procuring transportation, in short, of carrying on our entire operations, both civil and military. Disparage these, destroy their standing with the people, and you clog the wheels of all enterprises, you arrest the whole machinery, you entail financial anarchy upon the people—the fearful harbinger of civil anarchy and of subjugation. A Government without credit cannot stand long in the presence of such a foe as the one threatening us. Though we might continue to struggle it would be like the feeble and irregular resistance of a crude and undisciplined rabble against the trained columns of the invader. To a result so deplorable let every man reflect that he is contributing whenever he declines the common currency of the country.

Why then should any one say I will not take Confederate notes in payment of debts? Our very selfishness should restrain us from such a suicidal policy. If there is not patriotism enough left in the hearts of creditors to honor the issues of the Confederacy during its fierce conflict with the foe, let some less worthy principle produce the result. Let that regard which every prudent man must bestow upon his own interests prompt him to be ware of doing aught which can bring disaster upon the people. But surely every patriot will say, The money which our soldiers receive, the currency paid to the men who bare their breasts to the red storm of the battle is good enough to pay any notes which I may hold.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In State vs Garrett and others, from Buncombe, declaring that there is error. In State vs. Murphy, from McDowell; no error. In State vs. Twiggs, from Rutherford; error. In State vs. Baily, from Davidson; error. In Cook vs. Ellington, in equity, from Wake, demurrer overruled. In Adams vs. Thomas, in equity, from Cherokee, directing an account.

By BATTLE, J.—In State vs. Johnson, from Bladen, judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. In State vs. Young, from Macon, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Causy vs. Forest, in equity, from Guilford, directing a reference. In Myers, vs. Williams, in equity from Rowan, confirming the report.

Richmond In Arms.

Richmond shows her teeth. Her guardian, Robt. E. Lee, having gone off with the boys on a little summer tour to Maryland and Pennsylvania, she has been forced to take care of herself. A party of Yankee rapscallions hearing of her unprotected condition, have crept up to the White House with the intention of insulting and robbing her. They don't know the old lady. Her quick ear caught the sound of their fumbling and looting around her back yard, and, being unwilling to part with her babies and niggers, besides having her meat-house broken open, she has bared her arm, caught up the broom-stick and poker, and gone forth to meet the villains at the garden palings and knock them on the head. We saw her when she went out. She looked very unlike the quiet and genteel dame whom we have known for some years past. We may be mistaken, but the indications were that she had so far lost her temper that she intended to fight. Her teeth were set, her eye flashed, her nostrils were dilated, her brow was frowning. She looked glorious in her anger. In fact, she looked dangerous. We make no predictions, but we are really very much afraid that if the robbers don't go away, she will hurt somebody.

Richmond Whig

A DANISH WEDDING SUPERSTITON.—When a rustic couple have screwed up courage to take each other "for better, for worse," they present themselves before the altar, and their feet occupy a traditional mat that has accommodated generation after generation. The pair walk demurely side by side from door to sanctuary, and if the bridegroom's foot touch the carpet before the bride's, he will be master thereafter in his own guard or house. Seldom, however, does it so happen. The bride's delicate sole gets the pass, and the home of Lars, or Andres, or Peter, owns a woman as is master. St. Keyne's Well, in the West of England, and the Zealand Church mat thus excite early emulation among new married couples, Danish and English, and yet they are far from being unpopular.

IMMORTALITY.—"It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the Ocean of Eternity, to float a moment on its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering abroad unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which 'hold their festivals around the midnight throne,' are set above the grasp of limited faculties—forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us—leaving the thousand streams to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We were born to a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings, which here pass before us like visions, will stay in our presence forever."

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, on the evening of the 1st inst., by Right Rev. Thor. Atkinson, Doct. LILLINGTON CORBIN, and Miss MARGARET. Also at same time and place, Mr. T. S. WHITAKER and Miss SUSAN F., daughters of B. Morris.

In this town, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. R. W. SMITH, to Miss MARY C. LEGWIN.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. R. S. Moran, Mr. JAMES G. BAGLEY, and MISS SARAH E. STEWART.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by Rev. R. S. Moran, Mr. JOSEPH W. MOORE and Miss SARAH F. HOLLY.

DIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 6th inst., OBED ALEXANDER, only son of Sylvester and the late Sarah Petteway, aged 1 year and 2 months.

In Columbus county, on the 29th June, Mrs. HANNAH STEPHENS, consort of Col. J. H. Stephens, in the 35th year of her age.

In Columbus county, on the 1st July, WILLIAM HESTER, a private in Capt. E. B. Dudley's company, aged about 24 years.

In this town, on the morning of the 5th inst., Mr. THOS. STAFFORD, in the 95th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on Saturday 4th inst., in the 24th year of her age, JENNIE CHAFFIN, wife of R. W. Chaffin, of Charlotte county, Va., and daughter of Perker Quince, of this place.

In Fayetteville, at the Arsenal, on the evening of the 29th of June, Mrs. MARY HOOPER CHILDS, wife of Major Frederick L. Childs, C. S. A.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. SMITHY L. BEST, wife of B. W. Best, of Greene county, and eldest daughter of the late John Exum, of Wayne.

In performing the painful task of recording the death of this estimable lady, the writer of this humble tribute to her memory feels that no common loss has been sustained.—She has left an affectionate husband and eleven children to mourn her irreparable loss, and within the large circle of her acquaintances universal regret is excited by the sad and melancholy event.

Mrs. Best possessed in an eminent degree those traits and graces which beautify and adorn the female character, exemplary in all the relations of life, as wife, mother, mistress and neighbor, meekly and quietly did she perform her part in the family circle and community, striving faithfully to discharge the duties devolving upon her, not only with a view of promoting her own comfort, but to render all around her joyous and happy.

Truly may it be said, that a beloved and honorable woman has gone down to the grave. But her virtues will survive her, and the tablets of many hearts will preserve their record bright and unobliterated. Possessed of a rare combination of attractive and graceful accomplishments, "none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." Her weeping and deeply afflicted husband and children, bereft as they are of a loving and devoted wife, and most fond and affectionate mother, mourn not as those who have no hope. She lived a bright example of Christian piety and usefulness, and died in the full assurance of of a blessed immortality. To see one so cherished, so gentle and good thus snatched from the endearments of family and the social circle, and consigned to the cold embraces of the tomb, seems inscrutable. The sweet voice which charmed us so may have been wanted to swell the angel choir, and the pure soul all so much loved is even now joyous in the presence of its Redeemer. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their *labors* and their *works* do follow them."

"When life's rain is over and gone, and the brow of cloud is bound with a ribbon that hope did weave in the loom of God, and the tears on the world are turned to pearls in the sunset, what words more beautiful than these can we write upon the new grave: 'He giveth His beloved sleep.'"

July 8th, 1863.

In this town, on the 4th inst., of concussion of the brain, ALEXANDER MEREDITH, aged about 37 years, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland.

In this county, on the 28th of June, of Diptheria, LAURA, daughter of Root. N. and Matilda L. Bloodworth, in the 2nd year of her age.

Also, on the 2nd of July, of Diptheria, WALTER HAND, eldest child of Robert N. and Matilda L. Bloodworth, in the 3rd year of his age.

These were the only children of tender and much devoted parents. Painful trial, sore bereavement, indeed! These dear little ones, though of few years, had endeared themselves to their parents and others by true devotion and unfailing affections. But beloved parents, though your bright hopes are cut and withered, weep not longer for those dear little angels, whom God in His Providence has called to glory. Comfort your hearts with the precious thought that you shall go to them, but they shall not return unto you. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

ALL MERCHANTS who have not settled the Merchants Tax for 1863, and obtained a License, will do well to call immediately and settle the same, as I shall proceed soon to collect the penalty.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.
July 8th 229-3t

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

GRANT THREATENS TO DESTROY NATCHES—ANOTHER FIGHT REPORTED AT PORT HUDSON—LOGAN'S CAVALRY—DESTRUCTION OF STORES, GREENBACKS, MULES, &c., &c.

NATCHEZ, July 4, 1863.

Col. Smith, of Grant's staff, on the Arizona, accompanied by the Allen, (gunboat) came down last evening and anchored off Natchez, and communicated with the Mayor threatening to burn the town because government stores and cattle were crossed here. The Mayor replied that he had no control of the transportation. Smith said that he came to dictate terms, not to discuss them, and he would burn the town if transportation did not cease from that hour. He also threatened to shell Vidalia, because the Texans swore that they would cross cattle where they pleased.

The gunboats have left and all is quiet.

A Gentleman from Woodville, reports heavy fighting at Port Hudson, on Saturday and Sunday last. Deserters state that the fight was more desperate, and the Federal loss was heavier than ever before.

On the morning of the 2nd, Logan's cavalry attacked the Federals six miles below Port Hudson on the Mississippi, burned a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing forty prisoners. Among the captured is a Colonel, a Major, a Captain and Quartermaster. He also destroyed one hundred and fifty thousand rations, half a million of dollars in greenbacks, seventy five wagons, and shot three hundred mules.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE—GEN. LEE'S SUCCESS—40,000 PRISONERS.

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 5th, 1863.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Gen. Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground which the enemy had been driven from on the 1st and 2nd. His whole army was in splendid spirits and masters of the situation.

Gens. Pender and Pickett were wounded; Cols Avery, of North Carolina, killed; and Bennett and Parker wounded.

JULY 6th—All reports concur that the enemy were defeated on yesterday and driven three miles. Vast numbers of prisoners are reported to have been taken by Lee. The prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are on their way to Richmond. This is the bloodiest battle thus far. Our loss is very great. The enemy's loss was immense.

LATEST.

JULY 6th—On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained their heights, when a general fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the Yankees Gen'l Lee captured FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS, according to all accounts.

There has been a fight at Williamsport between Imboden's cavalry and several regiments of infantry and a division of Yankee cavalry under Pleasanton [Result not stated.]

RICHMOND, July 7th, 1863.

Another telegram dated Martinsburg, July 6th, says: The latest news, which seems reliable, is that the fight on Sunday was the bloodiest of the war. Gen Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating; the Yankees then advanced, when Gens. Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wing, surrounding the enemy, and we took the heights for which we had been contending and captured FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The prisoners refused to be paroled, and Pickett's division are now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

BOLTON'S STATION, VIA JACKSON, July 5th, 1863.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock the Yankee Cavalry crossed the Big Black at Birdsong's ferry, and advanced into the interior, but were promptly met by Whitfield's brigade and driven back across the river.

A courier just in from Edward's Depot, says that Osterhaus' entire command crossed near that place last night—If so, we will have warm work to-day.

Grant is evidently very uneasy in regard to events transpiring in his rear.

Very little firing at Vicksburg yesterday.

REPORTED FALL OF VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, July 6, 1863.

The mail carrier has just arrived and states positively that Vicksburg has fallen. This same news has been received this morning from different sources, but not by any one here officially.

THE YANKEE RAIDERS.

GOLDSBORO', July 7, 1863.

A letter from a reliable source was received from Kinston last night which says that a courier has just arrived who reports an engagement now progressing between the retreating enemy and our forces near Free Bridge. The enemy is supposed to be cut off.

THE RAIDERS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

GOLDSBORO', July 7, 1863.

The Yankee raiders got home safe. A large force of Yankees, estimated at five thousand, came out from Newbern as far as Trenton, to succor or cover their retreat. Gen. Martin sent a force to intercept them at Free Bridge, where he found the Yankees posted in force, and drove in their pickets but finding the raiders coming up in his rear, he fell back, when an animated artillery skirmish ensued. Our men behaved gallantly. No casualties reported. Free Bridge is over the Trent river, 10 miles S. W. of Trenton, and 12 miles S. E. of Kinston.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, July 6th, 1863.

The House has been deliberating the Militia bill all day. No final action yet. The Senate has passed a bill to punish the aiders and abetters of deserters.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7th, 1863.

The Legislature passed the Militia bill to-day. It calls out men from 18 to 50 for home defence. Term of service three months. All persons exempted from conscription are exempted from regular military service.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT—NO PAPERS ALLOWED TO COME ASHORE—SICKLES REPORTED DEAD—THE YANKEE ARMY.

PETERSBURG, July 7th, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point this morning. Not a paper was allowed to come ashore. The officers are dejected. Capt. Mulford states that Sickles is dead.

A paroled prisoner overheard one Federal say at Fortress Monroe that the loss in Meade's army could not be less than sixty thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

NORTHERN NEWS—ALARM IN BALTIMORE—DIX BELIEVED TO BE EVACUATING VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 7, 1861.

The Baltimore Sun of the 18th inst., says that Stuart captured 1200 mules and four hundred prisoners in Montgomery county on Monday. At Westminster he captured a detachment of cavalry.

The wildest alarm prevails in Baltimore. The streets are barricaded, and the secessionists threatening.

The city papers are filled with extracts this morning from the New York papers of the 3d and 4th. The latest dispatch refer to the fighting on Friday.

A Washington telegraph of the 3rd inst. says that the latest intelligence received here is up to 11 o'clock to-day, purport not given.

Dix's troops are believed to be evacuating Virginia, and are *en route* to Maryland.

Railroad and telegraphic communication with the Valley of Virginia has been resumed.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS—YANKEE REPORTS OF THE LATE FIGHT.

RICHMOND, July 7th, 1863.

The New York Tribune, of the 4th, contains many details of the battle of Wednesday. Brig. Gen. Barton is mentioned as twice wounded and a prisoner; Brig. Gen. Schimmelfering is a prisoner; General Meredith was wounded.

A telegram dated Hanover, July 3d says that the fight was most terrific, and the loss on both sides was tremendous. We have Longstreet a prisoner sure. If Couch arrives to-night the victory is ours beyond a chance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 P. M.—Stirring rumors are in town.

A report is current that Longstreet is killed.

The siege of Vicksburg is said to be progressing satisfactorily, but the rebels are regarded as very obstinate.

New Orleans dates to the 27th ult. have been received. Nothing new from Port Hudson. The rebels have overrun the teche country.

A drawing took place yesterday at Libby prison for two Federal Captains to be executed in retaliation for the shooting of two Confederate officers in Kentucky by Burnside. Two names were drawn—Henry W. Seymour of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and John Flynn of the 51st Indiana. No day has been fixed to await their execution.

The community are disposed to await official confirmation before fully crediting the Martinsburg telegram. It is generally believed, however, that a decisive victory has been achieved. The report from City Point is regarded as a partial confirmation of the news.

GEN. LORING DRIVES OSTERHAUS OVER THE BIG BLACK—BANKS ROUTED—NOTHING IN REGARD TO THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, July 7th, 1863.

Gen. Loring attacked Osterhaus [Federal] yesterday, near Edward's Depot, and after three hours hard fighting, drove him across the river. Our loss is reported heavy—the enemy's loss is not known. An officer from the vicinity of Port Hudson, says that Dick Taylor crossed under cover of our guns last Saturday, he and Gardner attacked Banks and routed him with heavy loss. They are moving to reinforce Gen. Johnston.

Nothing further in regard to the fall of Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG FALLEN.

JACKSON, July 7th, 1863.

To HON. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Vicksburg capitulated on the 4th inst. The garrison was paroled and are to be returned to our lines, the officers retaining their side arms and personal baggage. This intelligence was brought by an officer who left the place Sunday, 5th inst.

(Signed,) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

RICHMOND, July 8th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Enquirer, dated Winchester, July 7th, says that there has been four days fighting, commencing on the first and ending on the night of the fourth, our men capturing the immense fortifications of the enemy.

Our loss is estimated at ten thousand. Between three and four thousand of our wounded are arriving here to-night. Generals Heads and Pender are wounded and have arrived. The hills around Gettysburg are covered with the dead and wounded of the army of the Potomac. No official confirmation of the news from Martinsburg.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 7.

A Speculation.

Suppose, what is not improbable, that the armies of the Federal Union should all be vanquished this year—that the whole scheme of invasion and subjugation should break down; and that we should be enabled to dictate terms of peace in Washington—what then? We may well begin to reflect upon this contingency, seeing that our enemies themselves are speculating upon the same. "If Gen. Lee is able," says the New York "Tribune" "to conquer the North—*Ba it so.*" The New York "Times" also, another great organ of the Abolition enemy, urging immediate levy of a large army by draft, adds suggestively:

"If the country will not submit to this, it will prove, beyond all question, that it is sick of fighting, and is for peace on any terms; and whenever this is proven, the administration will be bound to let it have its way, and wallow in the mire."

Next, the New York "Herald," speaking of the next election for Governor of Ohio, says:

"We hazarded another prediction, and that was that Mr. Vallandigham would not only obtain the nomination, but that he would be elected. Events will prove whether or not we are right in this anticipation. If Mr. Vallandigham should be elected, he will undoubtedly cross the frontier into Ohio, and then, we ask, what power will venture to take thence the choice of the people.

This amounts to much the same thing as the hints of the other two newspapers; it means utter failure and defeat of the war policy, and immediate *peace*—which peace must be upon our terms: because the victorious party never submits to the terms of a conquered enemy, but imposes its own; in short, it means, in other words, what the "Times" expresses by "wallowing in the mire."

Again, the "Tribune," of a subsequent date, says:

"We trust this invasion is meant to be determined and decisive, and that it will not be spoiled by a premature recoil. If the rebels are, indeed, four masters, let them prove it, and let us own it. If they are not, let us make them now acknowledge the corn. We hope this demonstration, together with that of Gen. Grant on Vicksburg, may be so managed as practically to end the war. If we can now take Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the one hand, and use up Lee's army on the other, the Confederacy will be pretty nearly played out. If, on the other hand, the rebels beat Grant, and water their horses in the Delaware, routing all the forces we can bring against them, *we shall be under foot and may as well own it.*"—*Tribune.*

"Wallowing in the mire" and "under foot" are figurative expressions, and not to be taken quite literally; properly interpreted, they simply signify that the North, as they call the United States, must abandon the pretension of dictating the conditions of peace, and prepare itself to accept those which may be dictated to it by the prevailing power. Subjugation, confiscation and liberation of negroes, must all be abandoned. The prospects of farms in the Sunny South vanish when the conditions of peace are to be proposed by the Confederate States.

None of these journals have ventured to speculate upon the conditions of peace. In their philosophy peace means restoration and reconstruction. If obtained by Northern success, then a long enjoyment of the spoils of office by the abolition folk; but if restored by Confederate arms, then a mere loss of place and plunder, with Democratic Presidents and pro-slavery administrations.

These Yankees have persistently shut their eyes upon any separation of these Confederate States from their Yankee Union; they will not even so much as discuss the conditions of peace which these victorious Confederates might propose.

As speculation as to what these conditions might be can do no harm, we propose to drag the Times out of the "mire," as well as the Tribune from "under the foot."

The Confederate States, when victorious and about to propose terms of peace, will have nothing more to demand than they would have proposed before the fall of Sumter, except indemnification for those outrages committed by the enemy against every law of civilized warfare.

The acknowledgment of the independence of every State now in the Confederacy, and the free choice of the people of Maryland to determine whether they will elect the Confederacy or the United States, will form the first of the "conditions." Kentucky and Missouri are already members of the Confederacy, and, upon the hypothesis of Confederate success, must remain members of the Confederacy unless their people determine otherwise. With their future destiny the United States can have nothing whatever to do, and will not be permitted to exercise any authority or exert any influence upon their people.

The navigation of the Mississippi, though lost to the United States by the trial of battle, may yet be theirs by the "conditions of peace." Its advantages are reciprocal and will be readily yielded to the United States.

The return of all negroes deported by the Yankees or payment of their value will be another of the "conditions of peace." The laws of war were violated in letter and spirit by the running off of these negroes, and the destruction of the property of private, unarmed citizens—payment will be a condition of peace.

Trade relations will also form a part of these conditions—what their nature or character may be it is impossible to speculate upon. But as they are mutual in their advantages, and exist by treaty between all nations, they will doubtless arise, despite the animosities by the war.

With such conditions of peace accepted by the United States, in what particular will they have sustained damages by separation which justified this war?

The people of the United States have been kept in ignorance of the real demands of the Confederate States; they have been taught to believe a pro-slavery propaganda, involving the conquest and conversion to slavery of the States of the Union, to be the purpose and designs of the Confederacy.

The conditions of peace that the victorious Confederates will propose are simple, and, we believe will, in the course of time, prove advantageous to both nations.

The people of the Confederate States believe that their future destiny can be better accomplished in separate nationality than under the Federal Union. To attest the honesty of this belief, they have maintained a war which has desolated much of their territory, sacrificed many of the bravest and best of their people, and endured all the privations and cruelties inflicted by the enemy. They have demonstrated their determination never again to live in union with the people of the United States; and they have illustrated their power to defy the enemy's efforts by a series of victories unparalleled in the annals of war. Their conditions of peace will involve no humiliation of the enemy; no loss of power except such as is incidental to our separate nationality.

If the enemy are unwilling to accept these conditions of peace, *so let it be.* The war is and will remain in Pennsylvania, and farther North.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD for my negro fellow MELVIN. Said Melvin is stout and black, has large eyes and very white teeth. He is supposed to be making his way to the Yankees.

SHAD. WOOTEN,
Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C.
July 6, 1863. 227-2t&4t-3t*

WILMINGTON MARKET, JULY 8, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Sell readily at 45 to 55 cents per lb. for grass fatted, according to quality.
BACON—$1 to $1 05 per lb. for hog round.
BUTTER—Is scarce and in demand at $1 75 to $2 50 per lb.
BEE-WAX—$1 25 per lb.
CORN—$4 50 per bushel.
CORN MEAL—$4 50 to $4 75 per bushel.
COTTON—45 to 50 cents per lb.
COPPERAS—Retails at $2 per lb.
EGGS—$1 to $1 10 per dozen.
FLOUR—Sells in the small way at $40 per bbl for superfine.
FODDER—$8 to $10 per 100 lbs.
HIDES—Green, 60 to 65 cents, and dry $1 50 per lb.
LARD—$1 05 to $1 10 per lb.
LEATHER—Sole $4 to $4 50, and upper $5 to $5 50 per lb.
MOLASSES—New Orleans $8 50 to $9 per gallon.
POULTRY—Chickens, $1 to $1 25, and grown fowls $2 to $2 25 each.
PEAS—$5 to $7 per bushel.
POTATOES—Irish, $5 to $8 per bushel.
RICE—Clean sells by the cask at 20 cents per lb.
SALT—Sound made, $10 to $11 per bushel.
SUGAR—By the bbl., $1 60 per lb. for brown.
SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $1 45 to 1 50 per yard.
TALLOW—$1 25 per lb.
YARN—$12 to $15 per bunch.

AUCTION SALE.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 15th, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, the entire cargo of

BR. STEAMSHIP "ARABIAN,"

purchased expressly for this market, and comprising articles of necessity, and which are now very scarce, and in demand, viz:

149 cerooms Muscovado Sugar
18 barrels Crushed Sugar
15 tierces Molasses
100 boxes Star Candles
25 kits Mackerel
25 " Salmon
20 boxes Hull & Sons Brown Soap
20 boxes Extract Logwood
45 barrels Copperas
10 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
20 barrels " "
5 bales Hops
18 barrels Epsom Salts
12 cases Seidlitz Powders
1 case Antimony
1 flask Quicksilver
1 case Phosphorus
4 " Spt. ether, Nit. P. L. Opt.
11 Crums Castor Oil
1 case Ether Sulph. Rect.
Gross Ess. Peppermint, gross Ess. Lemon
10 bales Dundee Bagging
2 cases Children's Fancy Hose
5 " Ladies' Gaiters
4 " Note, Letter and Cap Paper
1 " Envelopes
20 cases Matches, 27 gross each
30 prs super English Hames
3000 lbs. Sole Leather
1 case Briar Root Pipes
10 casks Ale, pints
10 " " quarts
20 casks E. I. Pale do
100 cases French Ale, quarts
105 cases Geneva Gin, quarts
10 ¼ Pipes Holland Gin
19 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy
6 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy, 3d proof
35 ¼ casks St. Croix and Jam. Rum
10 Pipes St. Croix and Jam. Rum
80 cases St. Julien Claret
50 cases Cognac Brandy
10 casks Alcohol
40 boxes English Cheese
50 Kegs Nails
300 sacks Turks Island Salt.

July 7th, 1863. 228&41-td

MILITARY NOTICE—VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

AS WILL BE SEEN from the following I have received authority from Adjutant General Fowle, to raise a Company to serve for six months under the call just made for seven thousand Militia, for local defence.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 19th, 1863.

Captain Geo. F. Walker, of New Hanover county, is authorized to raise a Company to serve for six months under the requisition of the President. Each Company will consist of seventy-five men. The privates will elect their officers, who will be commissioned at and from the time the muster rolls are filed in this office. Company officers will elect Field Officers.

(Signed) DANIEL G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.

Having resigned my commission in the 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, under peculiar circumstances, my reasons for which I will more fully explain to the public hereafter, I still desire to be in the service of my country, and belong to some branch of the army; consequently whatever position I can occupy to be most useful, I am willing to serve. Persons who want to escape the draft, which must be made if the seven thousand men be not raised by the 17th day of July

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

Apathy at the North.

For the first time since the war commenced, the theatre of hostilities has been effectively tranferred to the North of the Potomac and even to the banks of the Susquehannah, and yet, to the great surprise of the Northern Lincoln ite papers, the people of the invaded section fly—but not to arms. There is no uprising of the people of Pennsylvania for the defence of their own soil and the protection of the Capital of their State. Up to the close of last week only eleven regiments—not over seven thousand men—had been sent from other States. More are talked of, but have not come.

The Northern papers are puzzled to account for this state of things. The LINCOLN organs talk about Copperheads and traitors. The opposition journals say plainly that the people are tired of the war as now conducted,—that they have lost confidence in the administration—that they are apprehensive of evil and hopeless of good. It is also said that the apathy of the people is due to the gentlemanly bearing of the Confederate troops. But whatever may be the cause, the fact appears to be indisputable.—There is actually nothing doing in Pennsylvania, and the raw levies sent on from New York or New Jersey will have muster-rolls much fuller than their ranks.

But Pennsylvania is not the only Northern State that refuses to be roused up by any consideration. The apathy so deprecated by the Black Republican press is wide-spread and general. The people are affected by a "grand disgust," and besides that, military authority has become so omnipotent at the North—has so completely absorbed in itself all the powers of the States and all the rights of the people that the public spirit of the citizens outside of the army has been crushed and their instincts of self-reliance and self-defence almost annihilated.

Although we have no positive information of the fact, yet we have the utmost confidence that our forces occupied Harrisburg some days ago. The Baltimore papers of the 25th ult., say that on the 27th the Confederate forces were between Carlisle and Harrisburg and only 15 miles from the latter place. The same papers state that subsequently a Confederate force appeared at Duncannon, a station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, fourteen miles North and West of Harrisburg, the evident design being to destroy the great railroad bridge over the Susquehannah river and thus cut off the City from Railroad communication with the West. Thus Harrisburg would be isolated on all sides.

The biggest lick that LEE could strike at the North, paralyzing their manufactures and their steamships more than anything else, would be to make a dash upon the coal-fields of Lehigh, Schuylkill and Carbon counties, as well as the Cumberland and Wyoming regions, all within striking distance of our forces. He might tear up their railroads and plains, blow up their machinery, or for that matter set a fire to their mines which would keep burning into the nineteenth century. In fact, he might in a week strike a blow, which, both in its immediate and resulting effects would form no small balance for all the evil the enemy has inflicted upon us.

GENERAL BRAGG has fallen back to Tullahoma, and ROSECRANS is advancing, with the view we think of giving battle to Bragg in the point of junction of the McMinnville Road with the Nashville and Chattanooga Road. It has no other importance save what it derives from the defensive works thrown up there by our army.

ROSECRANZ no doubt proceeds upon the supposition that BRAGG's force has been seriously weakened for the purpose of reinforcing that under JOHNSTON in Mississippi, hence the advance of the wary and wiley Federal. BRAGG'S army is said to be in fine condition and eager for the fray. By the way, this thing of being eager for the fray is a form of expression, only. There is no better army in the world than that under LEE. We have talked with men of that army who have been in many pitched battles and who bore themselves through all with distinguished gallantry, and we could not see that any of them were "spoiling for a fight." They were veterans. They were resolved to do their duty and their whole duty at all hazards, but they felt at each time of going into battle the deep and solemn nature of the occasion.

BRAGG'S army will no doubt give a good account of themselves, especially if ROSECRANZ has the temerity to attack them in their chosen position, for no man understands the management of artillery better than General BRAGG.

The Raid on the W. & W. Rail Road.

Early yesterday (Sunday) morning, it was announced that the Yankees had reached Kenansville, about 60 miles from Newbern, at 11 o'clock the night previous, in force of from 500 to 800. It is reported that they consisted of cavalry and infantry, about half of them whites the balance negroes. On yesterday morning a detachment of some three or four hundred Federal cavalry were sent to Warsaw on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, ten miles from Kenansville, where they arrived about half past nine o'clock cut the telegraph wires, burned the Rail Road Depot and Warehouse containing about 20,000 pounds of Government bacon, and perhaps some ordnance stores.—They also tore up about one-and a half mile of the track, and then proceeded towards Magnolia, on arriving within about 3 miles of the latter depot, they are understood to have changed their course to the Eastward, in the direction of Kenansville, their place of departure in the morning, and where it would appear their main body had encamped.

Gen. WHITING, has some considerable force in pursuit of the citizens, and from the situation of the two forces, it is probable the Confederates attacked the Abolitionists last night or this morning, in or near Kenansville.

On Saturday night at Kenansville, the enemy burned Mr. PEARSALL'S Sword Factory, and one or two houses.—They also took a number of the best horses in and around Kenansville, in place of their jaded animals.

Since writing the above, we have received the following despatch from Col. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Road.

MAGNOLIA, July 6th, 1863.

The Yankee raiders reached Warsaw about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. They burned the warehouse with 15,000 pounds bacon, one passenger car, and tore up about one mile of the track, and left in a hurry in the direction of Kenansville. The promptness with which troops were brought here made them in a hurry to leave. I hope for good news to-day from our troops. The estimated force of the enemy is 600 to 800 mounted men, and four mountain howitzers.

The track will be repaired to day, as I have a large force The train will pass as usual to-morrow morning.

In a subsequent despatch from Col. FREMONT, he requests us to state that there were not more than four hundred men of the enemy in all, at Warsaw. This goes to confirm previous reports as to the number of raiders on the road at that place. How many of the enemy remained at Kenansville is not definitely known yet. It is quite probable that we shall hear something from our own forces within a few hours, either this evening, or certainly to-morrow morning.

Federal accounts from our army in Pennsylvania report a severe fight at Gettysburg, on the first instant, and they admit that they got the worst of it. Gen. MEADE, the new Commander of the grand army of the Potomac, is said to have been severely wounded, and that four other Federal Generals were killed. It is probable a severe battle took place on the 1st, and that it resulted in favor of Gen. LEE.

It would appear from the meager telegram from the West, that the opposing armies of ROSENCRANZ and BRAGG are not idle. We have nothing of importance from Gen. JOHNSTON'S army or from Vicksburg. See telegraph for general news.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER has advanced its subscription price from $12 to $20 per year.

A FACT.—A correspondence from Mississippi, speaking of our operations in the rear of GRANT'S army, besieging Vicksburg, says: "Pemberton has provisions to last him months. Nobody is in a hurry." No, indeed, they are not; that is self-evident.

For the Journal.

KINSTON, N. C., July 2d, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We flatter ourselves with having a moderate supply of patience—if not patience at least the power of endurance—but under the circumstances we are compelled to acknowledge that our supply is growing "thirty degrees and beautifully less." For the last ten days it has been raining incessantly, while the heat still continues insufferable. The circumjacent fields which a fortnight ago were dry and dusty as the desert of Sahara, are now inundated, and the surrounding woods are made vocal with the music of the frog tribe. The streets of the town resemble wide canals, filled with floating boards, sticks and chips.

Of course there is nothing doing. Occasionally we crawl out, wade around awhile, and again crawl back into our den. Sometimes between showers the interesting process of "two," "three," "four"—"sponge;" "two," "thre," "four"—"ram," is gone through with. With the thermometer at 150, and the heat still increasing, this is indeed refreshing. Such is the soldier's life at this place at the present time.

J. M. B.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—For several days past the issues, small and large, of this institution have been refused in this city, in consequence of a report that the institution refused to redeem its notes on account of their issues having been counterfeited. A telegram from a highly responsible source in Augusta shown us yesterday, says there is not a word of truth in the report. The issues of the institution will be redeemed as heretofore, and are circulating as freely in Augusta as before the detection of the counterfeits. Referring to the matter the *Constitutionalist* says:

"The directors having ascertained that a few of their blank certificates of deposite have been recently stolen and fraudulently filled up and signed, desire the holders of certificates in the city to present them for examination, and, if desired, for payment. It has been satisfactorily shown, from three days' experience at the bank counter, that not one in a hundred of these circulating in the city are counterfeits; and it is believed that not one in ten thousand of those in the country are of this character. The signatures are badly written and easily distinguished from the genuine."

Charleston Courier.

Correspondence of the State Journal.

KINSTON, July 1, 1863.

Editor State Journal:

A report reached here last night from below on the north side of the river to the effect that the Yankees are landing in heavy force at Washington N. C. A captain belonging to Major Whitford's battalion brings this news to town, but says that he has no authentic information whatever that the rumor is true; nevertheless such was the report from the lines when he left for Kinston.

An exile who came out from Newbern a few days ago, informs me that the Yankees at that place are chiefly engaged in organizing cavalry, for the purpose of making a raid upon Raleigh, or at least that seems to be the impression at Newbern. He says they have two regiments already in full plight, numbering 800 each. He informs me that when the expedition gets in full blast it will be a motley crew indeed, composed as it will be, chiefly of negroes, dogs, devils and Dutchmen.

I was told yesterday that Vallandigham had said that it would be a bad move on our part to cross the Potomoc, inasmuch as it would injure the peace party. The World and Herald say that the peace party is frustrated under the present excitement.—[Correspondent Charleston Mercury.]

Suppose Mr. Vallandigham and the New York papers did say so, it is very natural that a Northern man should deprecate invasion of his country, even though he may be on the side of peace. The quotations of such opinions we regard as most ill timed. Their tendency is to perpetuate the long since exploded foolery that *We* could build up a peace party at the North, an idea that lies at the bottom of half of our disasters in this war. It proceeds, too, on the idea that the invasion is destined to *fail*,—a despondent view which no Southern man should entertain for a moment.

The correct position, as we understand it is this: We should not attempt invasion unless we are prepared to carry it through successfully, or at least with a strong probability of success. The proper conclusion is that by punishing the North severely for its crimes, and overthrowing its armies—as we expect to do—we shall make more peace men at the North than we should by twenty years of forbearance or five hundred speeches from Vallandigham and Wood. It seems hard for our people to learn that there is but one road to peace—a thorough drubbing of the enemy. The sooner we plant ourselves on this ground, the sooner will the war be brought to a close. Northern Democracy and foreign intervention are foolish delusions which should no longer be allowed to deceive.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Special dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer.

CHATTANOOGA, June 29.—All previous telegrams from Wartrace miscarried.

On the 26th the enemy advanced from Hoover's Gap, towards Bellbuckle with an army corps of 20,000 men, and was checked by Stewart's division

After a sharp engagement, principally with artillery, the enemy flanked us and took possession of Manchester.

Stewart's division fell back, losing a number of prisoners.

On the 27th the enemy entered Shelbyville, after a fight with Wheeler's cavalry and a portion of Cheatham's division.

A large number of killed and wounded on both sides.

Our forces also fell back from Wartrace towards Tullahoma.

Our position is impregnable, and our army is in glorious spirits.

The enemy burnt and destroyed all the wheat in the fields. "290."

Confederate Notes.

The community continues to receive and to pass the notes of the Confederate Government issued prior to April, 1863. Those notes to the people generally are just as good as any. They never were esteemed the more for bearing on their face the promise to be funded in bonds of 8 per cent: and are not regarded as less valuable now that the Government is about to refuse to bond them at all, and the banks here have declined to take them on deposit. (A policy by the way, the banks nowhere else have pursued.) The credit and honor of the Government are much involved in the matter of their ultimate redemption as in any other of its issues, and the people continue to take them with the same confidence that they have received and paid them out ever since they first saw the light.

This course of the people and the business community is wise, and saves themselves from unnecessary shaves and discounts which would follow the rejection of those notes refused by the Richmond banks. Those notes will be taken for taxes, and we hope will be retired in that manner as rapidly as was hoped by those who shaped the policy of the Government. Their continued circulation is a good evidence of people in the credit of the Government, and will prevent the inconvenience which was reasonably apprehended from the course of the Government and the banks in putting them under the ban.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

IMPENDING WAR IN JAPAN.—A despatch from San Francisco states that a vessel at that port from Japan, with dates to the 11th of May, reports that a war between England and France and Japan is imminent.—The English Admiral had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, failing which France and England would declare war against Japan. There was thirteen British war ships and the French Admiral's flag-ship at Kanagawa. The Japanese had nearly all left there, and all the merchant vessels had been detained to take on board foreign residents in case war was ensued.

In spite of its declared enemies, and its much more dangerous false friends, the peace party is formed, and has declared its existence and its vigor in a most brilliant manner. By the confession of those journals most devoted to the prosecution of the war, the meeting, which united on Wednesday evening thousands of the partisans of peace, was one of the most imposing and most enthusiastic manifestations ever witnessed in New York. We cannot tell what may be the fortune of the peace party, but the events of Wednesday evening are calculated to give encouraging hopes to those who regret their lost liberties and prosperity. The speeches were delivered with a vehemence which far surpassed the language of the resolutions; and what is principally to be noted is the applause with which they were received by the immense crowd. If Mr. Lincoln lays stress upon popularity, he must be convinced how little popular he is in the Imperial city. Each time that his name, or that of one of his agents, was uttered there was a tempest of hisses and groans. The lowest calculation estimates at 30,000 the number of citizens who, wounded by the arbitrary acts which we every day witness, have repudiated all affiliation with the city of Washington.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

The Situation.

The crisis is upon us! The "grand army" of Rosecrans confronts our forces within two miles and a half of Tullahoma. The estimate placed upon it is between fifty and seventy-five thousand men, including one hundred pieces of artillery and six thousand cavalry. The latter consists of regular United States infantry mounted upon horses stolen from the farmers in Middle Tennessee. A prisoner captured yesterday says that they are full of fight, and mean to stand where they are.

Of our own condition, numbers, etc., we will be pardoned for holding silence. Sufficient that nobody is frightened, and that if Rosecrans really desires a fight his sentiments are amply reciprocated. Our troops are both prepared in body and in mind.

Our position is considered a good one, but the precise battle ground is not yet decided. It is presumed by outsiders that an engagement may occur to-day.

The raid upon Decherd night before last was a farce.—Fifteen hundred cavalry came up about nine o'clock with six pieces of artillery. Captain House, of the 2d Tennessee, met them with but twenty-eight picket men, and fought them for an hour from a defensible point. At last they brought their guns to bear upon him, when he withdrew without loss. They then proceeded to burn the Depot, but were so frightened that they did nothing more, and hardly stayed to see this well done.

Every thing is active and busy and excited. The pulse of the army is up to heroic point. General Bragg rides through his columns of men from morning till night, cheering and encouraging. He is met with enthusiasm.

The tokens are cheerful and the prospect bright.

Chattanooga Rebel, 2nd inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 3, 1863.

The city is very quiet to day. The State troops under Governor LETCHER, several thousand strong, have repaired to the place selected for their temporary encampment—The men are in fine spirits. The militia in the adjoining counties are organized and armed.

Public opinion is still divided in regard to the demonstration of the Yankees near Richmond. Some believe that DIX is foolhardy enough to attempt to take the city, while others entertain the opinion that the movement is a mere diversion for marauding on a large scale. A large force of the enemy have gone in the direction of the Junction of the Central and Fredericksburg Rail Roads, with the object of destroying the bridge over South Anna—The latter road is being well guarded.

No news to day from the army. The Winchester mail is not yet opened.

THE YANKEES ADVANCING ABOVE RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 3.—9 P. M.

The train just arrived from the Junction report that the enemy is advancing in three columns. Nothing further from below. Up to seven o'clock the flag of truce boat expected at City Point had not arrived.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 4th, 1863.

No attack yet on the Junction. The telegraph is working to and beyond that point. Nothing from below.

NORTHERN NEWS—THE YANKEES BADLY SCARED, &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, July 4th, 1863.

The New York Herald of June 30th, says that the enemy [Confederates] had not advanced on Harrisburg at latest accounts. There was skirmishing at various points on the south side of the Susquehanna yesterday, at Oystersville and Marysville especially. All of our forces were within their defences at sunset yesterday. The rebels had torn up the track at Mariettesville and Sykesville, thirty-one miles from Baltimore. The damage at the latter place was slight.

The rebel General Early has levied on the authorities of York for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks; forty thousand pounds of fresh beef; two hundred barrels of flour; thirty thousand bushels of corn; one thousand pairs each of shoes, stockings, coats and hats, fifty bags of coffee, and large quantities of sugar and groceries. Gen'l Early says that we will occupy the place permanently.

The defenders in the entrenchments at Harrisburg are prepared for an attack. To day the enemy are reported crossing the river at Bainbridge, on pontoons, with the intention of cutting the Pennsylvania Central railroad.

The greatest alarm and activity prevailed at Philadelphia. The Mayor and Gen. Dana have issued stirring proclamations appealing to the citizens to prepare to defend their homes.

There was a great panic in stocks on yesterday. The Coal dealers held a meeting and resolved to close their collieries until the crisis is passed, to enable the miners to volunteer. The merchants resolved to raise one million of dollars for defence.

The Board of Brokers have raised twenty five thousand dollars, to be divided among five hundred men who may enlist for the emergency.

A line of entrenchments will be commenced around the city of Philadelphia to-morrow.

The railroad bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia, valued at one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, was burned on the 28th, to keep the rebels out of town.

The rebel cavalry are committing considerable depredation upon cattle and horses around Washington City, at Brainsville and Long Branch. They also make their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., on Sunday and yesterday, seizing all the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few showed themselves near Washington. At Silver Springs, five miles from the city, they stopped the stage which connects with the Railroad at Laurel, and took the horses.

Rosecrantz's army continues to advance at different Gaps of the mountains. His forces have had severe skirmishing with the enemy, in every case with success. The rebel General Chalbourne is reported killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest news from Vicksburg, June 22nd, says that the cannonading on the 20th was terrific, both from the army and the gunboats. The siege is progressing favorably.

The movements of Gen. Johnston continue wrapped in mystery. He has gone beyond the Big Black and is reported to be moving south.

All the rivers and streams are rising.

All the bonds given by the Captains of captured vessels to the Commander of the Tacony have been found on board the schr. Archer, and are now in the possession of the authorities of New York.

Gold was quoted at 147 to 147½; Middling Cotton 71 cts.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS—CONFEDERATES MOVING TOWARDS BALTIMORE, &c.

RICHMOND, July 4th, 1863.

The Herald of the 29th says that Lee's whole army is undoubtedly in Pennsylvania. Last night the rebels were within three miles of Harrisburg, and heavy firing was going on all day between the outposts. The utmost consternation prevails throughout Pennsylvania. Fugitives keep pouring into Harrisburg, Lancaster and other cities in a state of complete terror, bringing cattle, merchandize and other household goods.

Ewell has issued an order to his troops at Chambersburg, urging the necessity of vigilance and discipline, and prohibiting all straggling and marauding on the pain of severest penalties. He says that all material for the army requires to be taken under military rules which govern civilized warfare, and absolutely prohibits all individual interference with private property.

A train of one hundred wagons, loaded with supplies, and also nine hundred mules, were captured by the rebels near Rockville yesterday.

A rebel force of cavalry is reported to be moving towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They passed within 12 miles of Washington.

Hooker issued his farewell address to the army dated Frederick, June 28th. He says that in conformity with an order from the War Department, dated June 27th, he relinquish the command of the army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major General G. G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the army of the Potomac has been impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion, and the Herald announces the change with no ordinary feeling of gratification.

The steamship Hecla, from Queenstown, with dates to the 17th June, has arrived.

Palmerston, during a speech at Guildhall, London, stated that France was in accord on all the questions of peace or war in the East or West. Russell stated in the House of Lords that the blockade was sufficiently efficient to entitle it to be observed.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen had an audience of Napoleon, in which he disclaims all idea of permanent rule by conquest.

The Polish Patriots had gained other victories.

ROSECRANZ FALLING BACK.

ATLANTA, July 3, 1 65

It is reported that Rosecranz has fallen back, and that Bragg is re-occupying Tullanoma in heavy force. No Yankees near the Rail Road in East Tennessee

FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, via STAUNTON, July 4th, 1863.

Passengers from Martinsburg have been told by Morby's men that Stuart had torn up the track on the B. and O. R. R. at the Relay House. It is reported that Lee was marching towards Baltimore. The tents have disappeared from the Maryland Heights.

MORGAN IN REAR OF ROSECRANZ.

ATLANTA, July 4, 1863.

It is considered certain that Morgan has played havoc with Rosecranz's rear. An important movement has taken place in Bragg's army, but the particulars are not prudent to mention.

BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS.

ATLANTA, July 4, 1863.

Bragg's headquarters are at Bridgeport. The Tennessee river will be the future line of defence. It is supposed that Huntsville and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad have been abandoned by the Federals.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

BOLTON'S DEPOT, via JACKSON, July 4th, 1863

Our cavalry were skirmishing all day yesterday near Edward's Depot, with Ousteran's troops. Our loss was 2 killed. We captured sixteen prisoners. The enemy are firing a national salute this morning. Negroes are constantly returning to their masters from Grant. They report that the Yankees expected to make another assault to-day.

The enemy were engaged yesterday in throwing a pontoon over the Big Black at Baldwin's Ferry.

FROM NATCHEZ—GEN. TAYLOR'S LATE FIGHT—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, ARMS, STORES, &C.

NATCHEZ, July 3, 1863.

The Louisville Democrat (official) says that Generals Taylor, Moreton and Green, surprised the federal fortifications at Brashear City on the 27th of June, and captured 1800 prisoners, thirty-three commissioned officers, three million Commissary, one million five hundred thousand Quartermasters', 25,000 ordnance, and one hundred thousand medical stores; also, twenty-three garrison and regimental flags, ten thousand tents, two thousand horses and mules, seven thousand negroes, seven thousand stand of small arms, sixteen siege guns, and a position as important as Port Hudson or Vicksburg. Other important movements of Gen. Taylor are progressing.

A private letter from Conner Battery states that General Walker, 12,000 strong, left Delhi, *en route* to take Providence, garrisoned by federals and negroes.

Nothing from Port Hudson.

THE YANKEES REPULSED AT SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE—ARRIVAL FROM THE NORTH—THE YANKEE COMMANDER WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.

RICHMOND, July 5th, 1863.

The Yankees attacked the guard at South Anna Bridge last evening, but were repulsed. No particulars have been received, but it is known that our loss is small.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, a party of Yankees, one hundred strong, went to Ashland and burned the Rail Road buildings, destroyed the tank and tore up the track. No telegraphic communication since the raid.

The Yankee flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night, and reports that Gen. Meade was severely wounded in the battle at Gettysburg, and that four Federal Generals were killed. They also say that it was a drawn battle.

FROM THE NORTH—YANKEE ACCOUNT OF A BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA—HEAVY LOSS, &c.

RICHMOND, July 5th, 1863.

Accounts in the Baltimore American state that at nine o'clock on Wednesday, 1st inst., the eleventh corps of the army of the Potomac entered Gettysburg, the cavalry of the Confederates falling back and passing out of the West end of the town; the Confederates under Longstreet and Hill advancing steadily for a few miles under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the whole of the Federal lines. After a severe and unsuccessful charge by them at 3 o'clock, the Confederates massed entire and endeavored to turn our right wing, when a heavy fight ensued, both sides suffering severely. The ground of the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded. It is said that the Confederates suffered fully as heavy as we did.—They then tried to flank our right wing, but entirely failed. The advantages on the field are regarded as decidedly with our forces.

An officer who arrived last night in charge of prisoners, describes the fight on Wednesday as rather unfavorable to our arms, and that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Reynolds.

On Thursday there was heavy skirmishing, but no general engagement. The Confederates are rapidly concentrating their troops.

Yesterday General Meade's whole army reached the field.

In the battle General Wadsworth was severely wounded. Our losses are enormously heavy, and especially among field and line officers.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 4th.

The Dix Movement.

On Thursday evening, about half past six o'clock, Gen. Jenkins' brigade advanced upon the enemy, who was posted strongly on Crump's farm, about four miles South-west of Tunstall's Station, in New Kent. The enemy upon being made aware of the approach of our forces, drew up in line of battle, and prepared to receive them. Our men, eager to test the mettle of the foe, hastened forward, and upon getting in musket range let fly a volley amongst them. The enemy faintly returned the fire, and the clearing away of the smoke revealed their entire column in precipitate retreat. General Jenkins pushed on after them, the men roaring with shouts of laughter and enthusiasm, but the Yankees were too far ahead to be effectively pursued. After a chase of nearly four miles, which left the enemy at Tunstall's (and still making on, it was afterwards reported, to the White House, our forces retired over a part of the ground. Eleven prisoners were taken, and the bodies of ten Yankees were found on the field of the "fright." It is not known how many were wounded, as they were carried off the field by their comrades. A small force of our cavalry under Colonel Shingler made several gallant charges during the affair. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The prisoners arrived last evening, and from their accounts Dix has not more than four or five thousand men at the White House. They seem dissatisfied, and some of them say that the most of the troops under Dix are tired of the war, and weary of the folly of "taking Richmond."

On the same day a large force of the enemy, estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand, consisting of mounted infantry, supported by several pieces of artillery, left the White House, went up into King William, and at Mangohick Church, found the King William Home Guard, which had so gallantly repulsed them at New Castle, on the Pamunkey, on Saturday last. A running fight occurred, and it is reported that all, or nearly all of the Home Guard, overpowered by numbers, were taken.

From Mangohick Church they crossed over through the lower corner of Caroline, forded the Pamunkey river a cut seven miles below Hanover Junction, and yesterday morning they appeared at the South Anna bridge, (or rather what is left of it,) on the Central Rail Road, which they destroyed a week ago. Later in the day it was reported that they were advancing on Hanover Junction, but it is more probable that the destruction of the bridge over the South Anna, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, is the real design of the enemy. We understand that our forces in that section are ample to meet and repel an attack upon either of the two places. A circuitous raid towards the canal is also spoken of, but this, and the other propositions, are simply natural conjectures.

Direct from Chambersburg.

We had an interview yesterday with Mr. Cherry, of Georgia, who left Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on Friday last. He had opportunities of seeing a large portion of our army, and reports that the troops are in the best spirits imaginable, and, though in a land flowing with peaches and honey, are not in the least demoralized by the temptations spread out on the wayside. There is less straggling than on any march heretofore, owing to the combined influence of discipline and to the earnest spirit pervading the army. The marches were easy—eight and twelve miles a day. But little sickness was known, and what existed was caused principally by the carelessness of the individual soldier. The roads are generally good, but are being severely tested by our heavy trains; that between Chambersburg and Hagerstown is in very bad condition.

Those of the citizens along the line of march with whom our informant conversed, expressed the greatest surprise at the number and appearance of our troops. They were under the impression, they said, that most of the Confederates had been killed off, and what few remained were almost shirtless. They admitted, with expressions of gratitude, that they fared better in the presence of our own soldiers than in that of the Yankees.

The merchants who were compelled to sell goods at old prices, for Confederate currency, were loudest in their grief. They were inconsolable, and no effort was made by our boys to mitigate their sufferings.

In Hagerstown we received 175 recruits.

The road between Williamsport and Winchester was thronged with convalescent soldiers on the way to join their commands. It is understood that General Lee has ordered back all such now on their way to the army.

Our troops are anxious to get in *sight* of the "McClish," but fear the opportunity will not be afforded them, so long as the St. Lawrence is passable.

More anxiety is felt for the safety of those left behind than for their own. The only news they now get is in the form of exaggerated rumors brought by convalescents joining their commands. Sometimes, however, a stray copy of a Richmond paper assures them that all is well "in the rear."—*Richmond Enquirer, July 4.*

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—We have been favored with an interview from an able and skilful observer of men and things, who comes immediately from Jackson and Canton. He is thoroughly satisfied that Grant's operations will turn out a dismal and bloody failure. There is no longer a doubt that his supplies are wholly cut off, and thirst and starvation stare him in the face. Not only do our forces command the passage of the river, at Milliken's Bend, but Gen. Chambliers also commands it at a point thirty miles above Arkansas, whilst a heavy Confederate force obstruct it on the Western side, eighteen miles below. The passage is completely barred, and the impression even at Johnston's headquarters is that Grant will immediately raise the siege, and, if possible, escape with the remnant of his army.

Selma (Ala.) Dispatch, 1st inst.

Encouraging.

It is truly encouraging to reflect upon the present state of affairs. It does really appear as if the "God of Battles" is blessing our arms with unusual success. From the East, West, North and South the electric wires bring us tidings of the most cheering nature. In Mississippi, affairs at present wear a different aspect from what they did some time since. Grant, who, some time ago, assumed such a threatening attitude in front of Vicksburg, is now placed in such an embarrassing condition that it is almost impossible for him to extricate himself. He is surrounded by dangers, from which it will require the greatest skill and care to effect an escape. The dark clouds which at one time hung so heavily over Vicksburg have, to a great extent, been dispersed. The sky is bright, and everything indicates that affairs in that quarter cannot remain in *statu quo* but a brief period. The expectations of Grant, so far, have proved a complete failure—notwithstanding his frequent attack upon the "Hill City," it remains strong, defiant and impregnable, it yet stands in all its grandeur and majesty, and will belch forth the missiles of death upon its hated foe. Grant is now placed in a condition which will necessarily compel him to make another assault, abandon the siege, or try the strength of Johnston's, Pemberton's and Smith's armies.—We are sanguine of success in that quarter.

Knoxville Register, 3d inst.

The Two Invasions—A Contrast.

The New York World thus draws the contrast between the Yankee invasion of the South and the Confederate invasion at the North:

The organs of the administration are beginning to discover that the miserable scoundrels who devote themselves to burning defenceless towns, and robbing non-combatants at the South, are cursing the cause which they are paid to serve. The man must be blind, indeed, who does not see that the contrast which these villanies establish between our own invasion of the South and the rebel invasion of the North, is one of the most effective blows that has yet been struck by the administration at the hopes of the Union. It is childish to attempt to parry this blow by appealing to the destruction of our ships at sea by the rebel privateers. The laws and usuages of civilized war, which utterly forbid the seizure of private property on land, permit private property to be seized at sea. A ship belonging to private citizens is the lawful prize of a belligerent commodore; but a belligerent Major General who takes possession of the silver spoons of a private citizen is simply a thief. The vessels which are burned at sea by the Alabama or the Tacony, those "chartered libertines" whom Mr. Welles makes free of the Atlantic, are the property, by the laws of war, of those who burn them, and would be so adjudged to be by the courts if carried into a neutral port. But it would be hard to find any court which would confirm the right of a cavalry colonel to chop up silver salvers with an axe in order to cram them into his holsters, or which would convey to a negro corporal the fee-simple of the houses which he burns over the heads of women and children by the order of his white-faced but black-hearted commander.

When we find General Lee retaliating upon the farmers of Pennsylvania all that Hunter has inflicted upon the planters of Georgia and Carolina when rapine and arson set up in the captured towns of the North the same infernal carnival to which they have been invited in the South, then, and not till then, we may call upon the world to witness that the officers and soldiers of the slaveholder's rebellion are really as reckless of humanity and of decency as the officers and soldiers of liberty and the Union! In the meantime it is the solemn duty of every man who respects himself and his country, its present honor and its future fame, to protest with all the power that God has given him against a course of policy which saps the foundation of our hopes, and makes our very name a "hissing and a reproach" among the nations."

From the Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 27th, 1863.

It is difficult to sift from the thousand reports that reach us, anything that can be taken as absolutely true. We give only such reports as we have every reason to believe are reliable. Our army certainly is all over the Potomac, and General Lee was certainly at Hagerstown yesterday. Chambersburg, Pa., has been held by Gen. Rodes for some ten days. The militia there threw away their arms and fled upon the first approach of our cavalry. Some ten thousand stand of small arms were captured there, with a large number of fat cattle, also a considerable number of stock cattle have been driven through here for pasture up the Valley.—We also saw in one drove five hundred horses taken from the Cumberland Valley. Some two or three hundred negroes were captured in and near Chambersburg. From officers who have returned from that place, we learn that the people there are very bitter against us, especially the women, who openly express the wish that not a soldier may live to re-cross the river.

We have the report this morning (which comes so direct that in ordinary times no one would question it,) that General Ewell certainly holds Harrisburg. The panic stricken militia having fled at the first sound of the shrieking shell as it burst over them. The statement of the officer, who professes to be direct from there, is that the people are very submissive, as many as three thousand having come forward and asked to be paroled, pledging themselves to give no information that might endanger our command. In Hagerstown, Maryland, and in fact, at all points over the river, Confederate money is taken at 50 per cent. discount. Large amounts of goods have been brought over by citizens and others.

General McClellan is said to be in command of the Pennsylvania militia. Frederick City is said to be held by Captain Harry Gillman and the cavalry under his command. The Maryland Heights above Harper's Ferry are said to be held by about five thousand Yankees. We know not whether they will be molested or not, but should it be true that General Lee, with such an army as he has, should penetrate to the very heart of Pennsylvania, all south of that line will very soon be given up.

About ten thousand Yankees are intrenching themselves at Leesburg, whilst Hooker is said to have crossed into Maryland, at Edward's Ferry. No engagement between infantry has taken place at any point between Hooker and Lee's armies. Major Bridgeford, in command of the Irish Battalion, is in command of this post. What a contrast between him, the courteous gentleman, and the base vulgar upstarts, who have been ruling us, as with a rod of iron, for so long a time. Maj. Bridgeford is universally commended for the wisdom of his administration of affairs.

We are glad to know that all of the books belonging to the Yankee Provost were captured, and are now in the hands of General Lee. They, we think, will exhibit the fact that but very few of the citizens took "the oath." Many may have done so from the Northern end of the county, in order to get to trade in town, but we are convinced but few of the citizens will be found upon the black list. As an evidence of that fact, when notice was given some weeks since, that all business must be suspended, except by those who would come forward and take the oath, nearly every store and shop in the town was closed, so that scarcely a citizen was engaged in any kind of business. Cut off as we have been, too, for months and months at a time, allowance must be made for the *poor*, but the *poor only*, who may have been compelled to take the oath in order to sustain their families. A large portion of the town has been destroyed, and nearly all the fencing around private yards and gardens.

I am sorry to have to mention the death of Johnston Orick, of Morgan county. He was killed on his way home a few days since—I believe, by a Yankee.—I have had but a few seconds to write these confused lines, and must request the reader to take any news we may communicate to the Whig as he does his *toddy now*—namely, as he can get it, and be thankful.

DAWSON.

Let them Speak.

The following article from the Milton Chronicle speaks for itself. It fairly and honestly calls upon Col. Brown to say whether or not he is misrepresented, and at the same time it unequivocally states that the position of the editor on the treasonable and damnable idea of reconstruction. Col. Brown owes it to his constituents and to himself to clear this matter up; so, too, do Messrs. Long and Harrison. The following is the editorial from the Chronicle:

The article of "A Private Citizen" in to-days issue will demand attention. In publishing it we yield to a high respect for the author, and to notify Col. Brown of (what he is no doubt ignorant) the political gossip going on with some people about him. Thus informed, he can and no odoubt will place himself *rectus in curia*. We cannot believe that Col. Brown or any other man in the county favors reconstruction. Sooner would we go "down to the dust from whence we sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung," than for a moment to entertain a proposition for "reconstruction." Rather let our right arm rot from its socket than ever cast a vote to restore a Union that will bring Abe Lincoln and his vile scum in the same Government under which we live. The writer gives us the first intimation that reached us, of Col. Brown being suspected of reconstruction proclivities. Like Cæsar's wife we thought he stood above suspicion. We cannot believe the charge—it is too monstrous—too, 'unnatural'—it must be a mistake—a slander, whispered in the writer's ears. It would be well to 'suspend judgemt' until Col. Brown is heard.

With regard to a majority in the county favoring reconstruction, we know not what sort of people they have in other neighborhoods, but we do know that no such a being can be found down this way. Nor do we believe that the propcsition would find an advocate in the county. We cannot believe that a man lives in the county so lost to shame as to favor it. If there be one, however, we advise him to get out of the South immediately or sooner. It is well known that we held on to the Union as long as any man held on decently, but now we "would rather wear the patriot's shroud dipped in gore," than see that Union reconstructed. We opposed going out, but now, being out, we shall oppose going back—oppose it to the death. We would as soon prefer a Union with snakes, scorpions and skunks as puritanical New England. If the other Northern States will get on their knees, beg pardon for their sins, adopt the Southern constitution, and give approved security for their future good behavior, we will leave it to Jeff. Davis, Gen. Lee, and the army to say whether we shall take them in or not. Away with any other idea of reconstruction. We scorn it—detest it—scout it—spit on it—kick it—stamp it.

The following is the material part of "A Private Citizen's" letter referred to above. The other portions of his letter are devoted to a vindication of the gallant old county of Caswell, and to a denunciation of the dead